Fourth Series Vol. III - No. 5

Wednesday, May 31, 1967
Jyaistha 10, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)

(Vol. III contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 31, 1967/Jyaistha 10, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Questions 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187 and 188 may be taken up together.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: There are six or seven Questions about Delhi Police. You may allot half an hour for these Questions. We have had already a discussion on this.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday we took almost an hour on one Question.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You may allot half an hour for these Questions.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, we will see; we take up all these Questions together.

Action against the Striking Policemen in Delhi

*181. **Shri Shrichand Goel:**
Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Sridhakar Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Deven Sen:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the Delhi Police Force;

(b) the number of those who went on strike in the middle of April 1967;

(c) the number of those who were arrested in this connection;

(d) the number of those who resumed duty;

(e) the number of those who have been dismissed from service in this connection;

(f) the number of those killed and compensation paid, if any;

(g) the likely action to be taken against the strikers; and

(h) the man-hours lost as a result of the strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The total strength is 15445 in all ranks.

(b) The number of persons belonging to the Delhi Police Force who absented themselves on 14/15.4.1967 was 2837 which number came down to 23 on 20th April, 1967.

(c) The number of policemen who were arrested in this connection was 1010.

(d) Excluding those arrested and a small number of absentees (four in number) all the rest resumed duty.

(e) 11 persons were disimissed from service in connection with these agitational activitie on and after the 14th April, 1967.

(f) One member of the Delhi Police Force who had been arrested, and one member of the Border Security Force who was escorting the arrested persons, lost their lives in an unfortunate truck accident. The family of the deceased Delhi Policemen was given an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5000 from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund over and above the normal entitlements under the rules.

(g) Persons against whom specific charges have been framed, will undergo trial in the courts of law in the normal course.

(h) It is not possible to make any realistic assessment of loss of man-hours as a result of the absenteeism.

Khosla Commission on Delhi Police

*183. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Bairaj Madhok:
Shri Bhagendra Jha:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Manibai J. Patel:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Swell:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanam:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Rao:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Dhirendra Nath

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the Commission appointed by Government to go into the grievances of the Delhi Policemen;

(b) whether the Commission has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(d) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The Commission has been appointed to inquire into and make recommendations on—

(i) the conditions of service, work and living of the non-gazetted members of the Police Force of the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(ii) the measures necessary to promote their efficiency and welfare.

(b) The Commission has submitted an interim report and the final report is awaited.

(c) and (d). The recommendations made by the Commission are under active consideration of Government. It will not be in public interest to disclose the contents of the report until the Government have completed its examination.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to make a submission about the answer given to parts (c) and (d) of Q 182.. *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Speaker: Not at this stage.

Strike by Delhi Policemen

+

*183. **Shri Bhogendra Jha:**
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Shrichand Goel:
Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Inderjit Malhotra:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Samar Guha:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Gadilingana Gowd:
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:
Shri Surjeo Pandey:
Shri K. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Deven Sen:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Policemen went on strike recently in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the demands made by the striking Policemen;

(c) whether Government have examined them; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b) On 14th and 15th April, 1967, a number of policemen of the Delhi Police absented themselves from duty consequent on the dismissal of 7 policemen.

(c) and (d). A number of measures for redressing the legitimate grievances of members belonging to Delhi Police Force were taken on hand in October 1966. A Commission of Inquiry was also appointed in November, 1966 to inquire into and make recommendations on the conditions of service, work and living of the non-gazetted members of the Delhi Police Force, and measures necessary to promote their efficiency and welfare. The Commission have submitted an interim report which is under consideration of the Government of India and the final report is awaited.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा आन्दोलन

185. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल :
डा० कर्णी सिंह :
श्रीमती निलेंप कौर :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री मीठा लाल :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
श्री धीरेन्द्रनाथ :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अप्रैल, 1967 में जो पुलिस आन्दोलन हुआ था, उसमें कुछ राजनैतिक दलों का हाथ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन राजनैतिक दलों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) पुलिस को राजनीति से दूर रखने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल)• (क) और (ख) ऐसा विश्वास करने के कारण मौजूद है कि दिल्ली पुलिस के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष भड़काने में कुछ राजनीतिज्ञ दलों से सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों का हाथ था ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय असैनिक सेवाएं (आचार) नियमावली, 1964 (जो दिल्ली पुलिस बल के सदस्यों पर भी समान रूप से लागू है) में किसी भी सरकारी कर्मचारी को किसी राजनैतिक दल में भाग लेने वाले किसी संगठन का सदस्य बनने अथवा उससे किसी भी प्रकार का सम्बन्ध रखने का निषेध है । पुलिस बल (अधिकार-निर्बन्धन) अधिनियम, 1966 में भी पुलिस बल के सदस्यों को किसी राजनैतिक संस्था अथवा राजनैतिक संस्थाओं के किसी वर्ग का, केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा विहित-अधिकारी की स्पष्ट स्वीकृति के बिना सदस्य बनने या उसके साथ किसी भी प्रकार से सम्बन्ध रखने पर भी निषेध है ।

Shri P. K. Deo: No answer to part (b) of Question 185, namely, the names of such parties, has been given.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the names of such parties.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have given a combined answer for (a) and (b).

Sri P. K. Deo: He has not given the names of the parties. He should give the names.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the names of the parties.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I can give the names of the parties, if the hon. Member wants.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The political parties mainly concerned were SSP and Communist Party.

Shri P. K. Deo: Which Communist Party? There are two.

Mr. Speaker: He can ask questions later on.

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन सी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ? एक या दोनों ?

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: Which Communst Party?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Both Left and Right.

Delhi Police Union

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*186. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo**
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri Anantrao Patil:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian settler in Singapore helped organise the Delhi Police Union and the recent Police agitation in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) In the month of October 1966, a Malaysian national of Indian origin, staying in Delhi, was found to have played an undesirable role in inciting the non-gazetted members of the Delhi police force to indulge in acts subsersive of discipline.

(b) As soon as this came to the notice of Government, he was promptly deported.

Delhi Police Agitation

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*187. **Shri P. Ramamurti:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Policemen arrested during the recent agitation in Delhi went on hunger strike on the 21st April, 1967 in jail;

(b) the total number of Policemen participating in the hunger strike;

(c) what were the demands of the hunger strikers; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avert the hunger strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 971.

(c) The demand was that they should be given 'B' Class treatment in the jail.

(d) The undertrials were advised to apply individually giving the necessary particulars, as required under the rules, for consideration of their cases on merit.

Commissioning of the Services of C.R.P., B.S.F. and M.P. Police during Delhi Police Strike

188. **Shri B. K. Medak:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police Force had been replaced by the Central Reserve Police and Border Security Forces recently at some important public places;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the number of Police Force personnel thus replaced;

(c) whether Government had also asked the Madhya Pradesh Government for some battalions to cope with the trouble; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) During the period when certain non-gazetted members of Delhi Police Force were indulging in acts of indiscipline and illegal activities, the Delhi Police Force was augmented by commissioning the services of the contingents of the C.R.P.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose these details.

(c) and (d). On this occasion, some armed police units were borrowed from one of the neighbouring States viz. Madhya Pradesh, as is done from time to time to meet any law and order situation in Delhi.

Shri Nath Pai: What is the method you are going to follow?

Mr. Speaker: There are seven questions together.

Shri Nath Pai: And 189 Members asking them.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I will call one or two Members from each question, the first two names or something like that. Otherwise, what else can be done? If any hon. Member has any other procedure to suggest, I am prepared to follow it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सब नामों को आप इकट्ठा कीजिये और एक आदमी को एक ही दफा बुलाइये और सब गुटों को मौका दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: That is what I say. Even though a Member's name appears in all the questions, only once he will be called.

Shri Ranga: I would like to know whether you were really serious when you said yesterday that you would call only backbenchers.

Mr. Speaker: *No, no.* Backbenchers also will be called. It is not that only they will be called. Their complaint is that the leaders always take away the opportunities. Now they will also be called. That does not mean that the frontbenchers will be ignored.

I will call two or three names from each question. There are seven questions; so I will call about 20 names.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In accordance with what you said yesterday, preference might be given to backbenchers.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जिस का पहला नाम है सवाल में उसको तो आप को दो चांस देने चाहियें । हमने सवाल किया है हम को तो दो चांस मिलने चाहियें ।

My name stands first in one of the questions.

Shri Sheo Narain: On a point of order.

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जो सिस्टम है उसको आप चेंज करें । ये जो हमारे भाई हैं ये बीस बीस और पच्चीस के दस्तखत करवा लेते हैं और...

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेहनत करो ।

श्री शिव नारायण : हमें मालूम है जितनी मेहनत आप करते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sheo Narain: You have to change the system.

Mr. Speaker: In spite of the fact that the hon. Member's name does not appear in a question, I am allowing him at least one question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He is not a Member. He is an institution. Therefore, he must be given special consideration.

Shri Shrichand Goel: He has become an institution since he started sitting with Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shri Sheo Narain: He should learn etiquette.

Shri Shrichand Goel: I would like to know the number of policemen who are still behind bars and also whether in view of the sympathetic attitude of the Home Minister, any one of the dismissed employees has been reinstated. Thirdly, I would like to know when the interim report of the Commission was submitted and at what stage its examination is in the Home Ministry at the moment.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I said earlier, there are 1,010 members of the police force who were arrested as a result of this agitation. Of these, 50 have been discharged and 10 released on bail....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the High Court, judgement.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is no question of reinstatement of any dismissed policeman. All the cases are before the law courts. We shall await their verdict and take appropriate action afterwards.

The interim report of the Police Commission was received a few weeks back and we have sent it to

the Ministry of Finance. We are considering it in consultation with that Ministry.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: During the discussion of the adjournment motion on this subject, serious allegations were made that proper facilities are not being given to the policemen in jail and the magistrates also do not come and examine them. May I know whether all the policemen who are in jail since October or longer perhaps have had the opportunity to appear before the magistrates? If not, what number has appeared and what number has yet to appear and why were they denied the facilities to appear before the magistrate and thus detained illegally?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: All the policemen under trial have been given due facilities to appear before the magistrate. We have looked into the matter....

श्री जयपाल सिंह : संविधान में क्या है ? वहां यह है कि चौबीस घंटे में रखना ही है। तब फैसिलिटीज का क्या मतलब है ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to complete my answer.

When all these policemen were interned, we saw to it that they were given due facilities. After trial commenced, we also took particular care to see that every policeman was given due facilities admissible to him under law. Nobody was denied legal facilities.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: The question was about the number of policemen who have appeared before the magistrate.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I think about 600 of them have already appeared. Chargesheets against the rest of them are being prepared and as soon as they are ready, they will also be produced before the magistrates.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: So about 400 are still behind bars without being produced before the magistrate.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Since by the very nature of their service, policemen are not allowed to form a union, may I know whether some kind of joint council is proposed to be set up where their grievances could be heard directly?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It was exactly for this reason that a welfare association was set up with the active encouragement of the I.G. Police. The members of the police force also fully cooperated, and things were going on very well until some political elements intervened in the matter.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: The Khosla Commission's report was submitted six weeks back. Has any interim relief been given to the police force after receiving that report?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have already answered that after we received the interim report, we are examining the matter. As soon as we come to a decision, we shall announce it.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: What time will it take?

Shri N. R. Laskar: My name is also there.

Mr. Speaker: Everyone whose name appears cannot be called.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that these policemen who were arrested and kept in jail have been denied their demand or request for being classified as B class prisoners? If so, why was this discrimination practised against them in contrast with a higher status accorded to those who were arrested in November in connection with the violent disturbances outside this House on the issue of cow slaughter? Also, why were these 11 members—I think he mentioned that 11 members had been dismissed from service—selected out of so many thousands? Were they given

any chargesheets and any opportunity to reply to the charges before they were dismissed?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As far as the facilities in jail are concerned, I submit there are definite rules on the subject and the courts decide about the class to be given to under-trial prisoners. When this matter came up, these policemen were asked to give their educational qualifications and other particulars required under the rules. When their applications were received, they were classified according to the rules which had been fixed by the courts which are trying them.

As regards the second question, 11 policemen were dismissed because of gross indiscipline, under a provision of the Constitution under which no chargesheet is necessary. They were dismissed in those circumstances.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that all of them have been given C class status in prison and not a single policeman who was arrested has been given B class? Am I to take it that none of them had fulfilled those qualifications whereas all those who were arrested in November and who were put in B class, fulfilled them?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is no discrimination of any kind. If any of them conformed to the rules which have been laid down for the purpose, they would certainly be given that status in jail.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is that rule?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The rules are there.

Mr. Speaker: Rules cannot be discussed now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी विनती है कि नियम सभा पटल पर रखे जायें ताकि हम देख सकें।

Mr. Speaker: It is a different document.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It may be in the Library.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : खोसला कमीशन की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उस रिपोर्ट की सिफ़ारिशों को बताना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है । मैं इस बात की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं । मन्त्री को अधिकार है कि वह सार्वजनिक हित में किसी सूचना को देने से इंकार कर दे, लेकिन इस अधिकार का उपयोग संसद् को जानकारी प्राप्त करने से रोकने के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को इस बात का निर्णय करना होगा कि क्या इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों को न बताना सार्वजनिक हित में है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गजेन्द्र-गडकर कमीशन केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है । उसकी अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट आई है और उस पर सरकार ने आचरण भी किया है । इस स्थिति में क्या पुलिस वालों की नौकरी की शर्तों, तनख्वाह और भत्ते के बारे में कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को गुप्त रखना सार्वजनिक हित में है इस का निर्णय आप को करना होगा । हजारी की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट आ गई है और उस पर चर्चा हो रही है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सवाल क्या है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय स्पष्ट करें कि वह खोसला कमीशन की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट को छिपा कर कौन से सार्वजनिक हित का रक्षण कर रहे हैं और उन को उस रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखने में क्या आपत्ति है ।

क्या यह सच है कि सरकार कमीशन की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट से सहमत नहीं है और कमीशन से कहा जा रहा है कि उसने जो अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें सरकार के साधनों का ख्याल नहीं किया गया है और कमीशन जो फ़ाइनल रिपोर्ट देने वाला है उसमें वह सरकार की कठिनाई का ध्यान रखे ? इस तरह के आरोप लगाए जा रहे हैं कि जान-बूझ कर अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट को दबाया जा रहा है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय को कमीशन

की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखने में क्या आपत्ति है।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): May I say that it is not a question of concealing the report, but certainly, as my colleague said, it is not in the public interest, because when the report and its recommendations are under active consideration of the Government in consultation with the Finance Ministry, it will not be possible to have the publication of the report. Our idea is not to conceal or hide it, certainly the report will be published along with the decision of the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will hear the point of order. I will not allow the Minister to answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you do not want us to raise any point of order...

Mr. Speaker: I said I will hear the point of order. Unfortunately, I have to answer the point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister Shri Shukla, in reply to Q. 182, especially in reply to (b) and (c) said that it was in the public interest not to disclose the report. I want a ruling on this from you whether he can use this particular rule of public interest. The Khosla Commission, according to his own statement...

Mr. Speaker: That is what exactly Mr. Vajpayee wanted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want your ruling on this.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhok.

श्री बलराज मधोक : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी उत्तर देते हुए कहा है कि इस आन्दोलन में कुछ पोलीटिकल पार्टीज का हाथ था और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने एस० एस० पी० और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का नाम भी लिया। यह भी तथ्य है कि कुछ पार्टियों के उकसाने के कारण पुलिसमैन, जिनका राजनीति से सम्बन्ध नहीं था, कुछ ग़लती कर बैठे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि कुछ पोलीटिकल पार्टीज के कारण कुछ लोगों से भूल हुई, उन हजारों इन्नोसेंट लोगों को विक्टिमाइज करना और सजा देना कहां तक उचित है जो किसी कारण बहकावे में आ गए। जिन लोगों ने इन पुलिस वालों को उकसाया क्या मंत्री महोदय उनको सजा देंगे और उन हजारों लोगों को राहत देंगे और उनको छोड़ देंगे, जो बेचारे जेल में डाल दिये गए है और जिन के बीबी-बच्चे रो रहे हैं, क्योंकि इस में उनका उतना दोष नहीं है जितना कि उनको उकसाने वालों का है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The presumption on which the hon. Member has put this question is that only those who instigated possibly are responsible. Politically they are responsible, but legally those who broke the law are more responsible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Political parties are not responsible.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: The Member says they are irresponsible.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is for the House to take a view, I cannot say. (*Interruptions*). I have not completed my answer. My point is that there is no question of somebody who is innocent being maltreated, or that some injustice is done to him. Naturally we will have to go by the legal verdict in the matter. The question of undeserved mercy should not be brought in.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय ने दो दफा संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और कम्युनिस्ट

पार्टी का नाम लेकर कहा कि उन्होंने पुलिस वालों को उकसाया । मैं आपकी मार्फत मन्त्री महोदय को चुनौती देना चाहता हूं कि स्वयं उन्होंने पुलिस पर जुल्म करके उन लोगों को उकसाया या राजनीतिक दलों ने उकसाया, इस बात का निर्णय करवाने के लिए क्या वह अपने सुबूत लेकर किसी जज के सामने या इस सदन की कमेटी के सामने आने के लिए तैयार हैं । इस तरह हवा में बात करने का क्या फ़ायदा है ? मन्त्री महोदय की तरफ़ से जवाब आना चाहिए कि क्या वह इस चुनौती को स्वीकार करने के लिए तयार हैं । इस तरह के एक-तरफ़ा आरोप लगाने से क्या फ़ायदा है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is not one of the matters for the High Court judges to look into.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर सदन की एक कमेटी बैठे । अगर मन्त्री महोदय इस तरह आरोप लगाते जायेंगे, तो कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा । वह एन्क्वायरी से क्यों भागते हैं ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सत्य है कि पुलिस वाले बहुत दिनों से अपनी ग्रीवेंसिज सरकार के सामने रखते रहे, लेकिन सरकार उन को अनसुना करती रही, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि पुलिस वालों में असन्तोष फैला ? क्या यह भी सही है कि सिंगापुर से एक आदमी यहां आया और बरसों तक यहां रह कर पुलिस में असन्तोष फैलाता रहा और एस० एस० पी० और दोनों कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियों ने मिल कर इस स्थिति का फ़ायदा उठाया ?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या फ़ायदा उठाया ? हम अन्याय के ख़िलाफ़ लड़ते हैं और लड़ते रहेंगे, चाहे सेना हो या पुलिस हो । बिना सबूत के आरोप लगाते जाने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस वालों की ग्रीवेंसिज को सरकार ने क्यों नहीं दूर किया । जब राजनीतिक पार्टियां और सिंगापुर का एक आदमी यहां आकर पुलिस वालों को उकसाते रहे, तो उस समय सरकार का गुप्तचर विभाग क्या कर रहा था ? क्या यह सही है कि इस मामले में सरकार का गुप्तचर विभाग बिल्कुल फ़ेल हो गया, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सरकार ने समय पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही नहीं की ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहां तक पुलिस वालों की ग्रीवेंसिज का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने उनकी तरफ़ पूरा ध्यान दिया और उनको दूर करने के बारे में कार्यवाही भी शुरू हो गई थी । उन की मांगें बहुत कुछ मान ली गई थीं और उनके सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही चल रही थी । यह जो आन्दोलन चला और जो हादिसा हुआ, उनका इन ग्रीवेंसिज में कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है । जहां तक मलेशियन व्यक्ति का सम्बन्ध है, वह बहुत दिनों तक कोई ग़लत कार्यवाही नहीं कर पाए । जब उन्होंने ग़लत कार्यवाही करना शुरू किया, तो हमारे गुप्तचर विभाग को उस का पता लग गया और उनको पकड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भेज दिया गया । इस बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं हुई ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एस० एस० पी० और दोनों कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियों के ख़िलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब दे दिया है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कहां जवाब दिया है ? जो लोग पुलिस को भड़काते रहे, हो सकता है कि आगे चल कर वे फ़ौज को भी भड़कायें । उन के ख़िलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

Mr. Speaker: He says he has already answered it.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What steps have you taken? Have you put them in jail? You have taken no serious steps.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. Ministers have been bandying about charges against political parties. A political party is not an abstract thing; it is something concrete and those political parties are represented in the House by concrete living human beings, Members of this House. I am one of those living beings. Therefore, when unsubstantiated charges are levelled against Members of this House, can that be allowed? Either the Minister can offer to substantiate them by means of a committee or he can, if he has got the courage, prosecute any responsible Member of those parties. In the absence of that, I would like to ask the Speaker—I would like to have your ruling—whether the Ministliving beings. Therefore, when unsubstantiated charges on the floor of this House against Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri P. Ramamurti: What is your ruling, Sir?

श्री शिवनारायण : रंगा से पहले मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं, मैंने पहले प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर रेज़ किया है... (**व्यवधान**)...मैं इस शोर से घबराने वाला नहीं हूं, आप से कमजोर नहीं हैं। हम भी इस हाउस के मेम्बर हैं... (**व्यवधान**)...

Who are you? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Prof. Ranga.

Shri Ranga: I do not want to raise any point of order as such. It is your privilege to give answers to the Members who raise points of order. But then I rise to speak on a point of order raised by Shri P. Ramamurti. I have nothing to do with this controversy in regard to this strike and all that has happened till now. I am only concerned with the narrow-point whether it would be proper for Ministers on that side to level such charges against political parties when their representatives, their leaders, happen to be in this House. As Mr. Ramamurti has put in, today, it is their turn; tomorrow it may be our turn, and while we function in this House, we have got to take our tasks very seriously and deal with the matters in a responsible manner. If it is not possible for you to give a decision now, I would plead with you in all seriousness to take some time, to give some thought to it and give us a ruling later on. The point is whether it is proper; they may say, and they may regret to have to say that, according to their information, such and such parties seem to have played a major role in instigating these people; even that would be objectionable, to have made this general and blanket charge that such and such parties were responsible in exciting them without making any enquiry at all. That, according to me, is not proper and it is likely to do damage to the reputation of this House and to our position in this House as leaders of political parties. I would like the Ministers also to give some thought to it and see if it is possible for them to amend their own statement, if not today, some time later—tomorrow—when you will be pleased to give your ruling so that we would be on the safe side in regard to this matter.

श्री शिवनारायण : सर, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर यह है कि पहले हमारे होम मिनिस्ट्री के मिनिस्टर आफ़ स्टेट ने कहा था कि कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज, उन का नाम नहीं लिया था, लेकिन फिर उधर से शोर हुआ कि उन के नाम बताये जायं... (**व्यवधान**)...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: My point of order is very simple. When cases are going on there in courts, is it proper for the Minister, either under the rules or any other procedure, to say that these matters which are now pending before the court were all instigated by certain political parties whom he has chosen to name here? Is it not clearly out of order as it would prejudice the trial?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री रंगा के विचारों से सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपको स्मरण होगा कि पहले गृह मन्त्री श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने जब वामपंथी कम्यूनिस्टों की गिरफ्तारी इस देश में हुई थी, उस समय इस सदन में एक वक्तव्य दिया था और उन कारणों को बताया था कि कौन कौन से कारण इस प्रकार के थे कि जिनकी वजह से वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों की गिरफ्तारी का निणय लेना पड़ा। यह बात दूसरी है कि उनमें कितने कारण ऐसे थे जो सन्तोषजनक थे और कितने ऐसे थे जो असन्तोषजनक थे। अभी भी जब पुलिस पर काम रोको प्रस्ताव आया था तो गृह मन्त्री श्री चव्हाण ने इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य देते हुए बताया था कि तिवेन्द्रम में किसी ने कहा था कि दिल्ली का पुलिस आन्दोलन एक क्रान्ति थी जो किसी कारण बीच में रुक गई। अगर सरकार के पास इस प्रकार के तथ्य हैं कि संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी इस आन्दोलन के पीछे थीं और इस आन्दोलन का रूप कुछ और ही था, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उन्हें उन तथ्यों को छुपाना नहीं चाहिए, उन को सदन के सामने और देश के सामने लाना चाहिये।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: There are two points here. Government have said in their reply that behind this police strike, there is the hand of certain political parties. Government is in possession of information to come to this decision. Government is perfectly within its jurisdiction to say that there is the hand of some political parties in it. Yesterday in the calling attention motion, Mr. Banerjee made certain allegations against certain Ministers, but he could not come out with any substantial proof. Yet he made the wild allegation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is substantiated by the explanation they have given. Read it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Here the Government have assumed the responsibility of telling that they have got in their possession information to come to this conclusion. It is for the Members to refute it.

Shri Nambiar: We have refuted it.

Mr. Speaker: As Mr. Ranga said, I cannot give any ruling now. After all, allegations are made by both sides. It is said that somebody is given a licence because Congress Party is being given money. Both sides make allegations.

Shri Hem Barua: By our action and our conduct, we are vitiating the atmosphere in the country. There is indiscipline all round. Therefore, there should be a truce between the ruling party and the opposition parties and there should be no wild allegations made against anybody. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: When you are speaking he should not go on interrupting like that. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I wish both sides avoid it. I am not giving any ruling now. Government naturally must have had some information. I do not know what information or facts they have.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Our approach in this matter has been this. From the very beginning, we have been very careful to keep this question outside political party controversies. Even when we had some information, we never mentioned any political parties, because after the general elections, a certain political situation has emerged and we thought it fit not to bring in any political party's name, even though we have some information. Today a specific question was asked whether political parties were involved. Even to that we gave a restrained written reply. Then it was insisted that the parties' names be mentioned. So, the parties were mentioned. We have not made any allegation against any particular

Member. The question was asked whether any political parties were involved. If our information is 'yes', I would be a liar if I say 'no'.

Shri Piloo Mody: No, Sir, you should have withheld it in the public interest.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is our main approach to the problem. The idea is not to make allegations against anybody. The Government's idea is not to bring in political parties or individuals. Our idea is to use the utmost restraint in this matter.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I want to ask whether, whenever the Government has in its possession any evidence against any political party, which is represented in this House, as being involved in any such unlawful activity, before they make a statement in the House or outside, they would write to the political party concerned saying that such and such evidence has reached the hands of the Government against them, they would discuss the matter with them and take them into confidence. They may agree or they may not agree, that is a different thing altogether. May I know whether that procedure has been followed or at least they would like to follow such a procedure?

Mr. Speaker: Was it in vogue?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want to know whether they would like to follow such a procedure.

Shri Nath Pai: Let them make a revolutionary beginning.

Mr. Speaker: It is a new procedure that the hon. Member is suggesting. Let them consider it. I do not expect them to answer 'yes' or 'no' now. Let them give thought to it.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Government mentioned about some Malaysian national having some hand in this agitation. May I know if the Government has tried to find out the antecedents and the political affiliation of that individual from the Malaysian Government?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes, Sir. We found the background also and that is why we took a decision to deport him outside.

श्री क० मा० तिवारी : सर, प्रोन ए प्वाएंट ग्रौफ ग्रार्डर, कल भी एक क्वैश्चन . . .

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He is also raising a point of order.

Some hon. Members: Ladies must have preference.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Sir, unless one develops, in this House, the lungs of some opera singer and shouts at the top of his or her voice one has no chance whatsoever. At least you, Sir, should give some protection to those of us who adopt more civilised methods.

श्री क० मा० तिवारी : कल भी यहां पर एक क्वैश्चन यहां पर घंटा भर चला ग्रौर ग्राज भी 45 मिनट से एक ही प्रश्न चल रहा है . . . (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: You are only taking up more time of the House I have understood your point of order.

श्री क० मा० तिवारी : 6 प्रश्न से क्या हुग्रा ? एक ही क्वैश्चन हैं तो मैं इस पर ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राप की व्यवस्था चाहूंगा कि फिर इतने क्वैश्चन्स ऐडमिट करने की ग्रावश्यकता क्या है ग्रौर क्या ग्राप के द्वारा हाउस या चैम्बर में ऐसा डिसीज़न हो गया है कि जो बड़े बड़े क्वैश्चन्स है वह एक ही होंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: We are taking seven questions *ek dam*, and not one. I want to call at least two Members from each question to put their supplementaries. If I allow five from each question, then it will come to 35 supplementaries.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government has assessed the financial requirements for providing amenities to the Delhi Police and also for improving their service conditions; if so, may I know what is that estimate?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: That is what we are considering at present in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Shri Nath Pai: In his earlier reply the hon. Minister of State stated that the classes in jail are given according to certain rules which demand certain qualifications on the part of the prisoners, which was an extraordinary admission on the part of the spokesman of the Government which wants to eradicate classes. This is a Government which is dedicated to the perpetuation of classes, not only in services but even in jail. A criminal smuggler like Walcott is treated like a pampered child by the Government and a Mundhra gets A class in the jail of this Government.

Mr. Speaker: He should come to the supplementary now.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, this is very important. Mr. Speaker, you must bear with me. I was in jail five years back when I was treated as a C class prisoner for five months. I never mentioned it because I never bring up personal complaints. Now they tell us that there are certain rules and regulations. These out-dated rules were made by a foreign, colonial power. Why do you want to perpetuate them. The machinery of police will be slow to bring to book or get over Dharam Teja; that machinery will be lax in the case of Mundhra.

Mr. Speaker: Why should Dharam Teja and others come in this supplementary?

Shri Nath Pai: If the question is not clear, the Government will not be able to answer it. That is why I am mentioning all this. The Government of India is responsible for the rules. May I know from Shri Chavan why he could not see to it that they are released immediately? They have been punished, they have suffered and their families have suffered. Why could they not be released immediately? If the big law comes in the way, why do you not relax or change the outdated rules so that this can be done?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This is a suggestion for action. We shall consider this.

Shri Nath Pai: This is not a suggestion. This is based on facts.

श्री राजसेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने दिल्ली पुलिस में जो असन्तोष था और स्ट्राइक हुई उस के लिए दो राजनैतिक दलों के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी बताई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पुलिस में पहले से ही तनख्वाहों को लेकर और अन्य सुविधाओं को लेकर असन्तोष फैला हुआ नहीं था और खास तौर से बड़े पुलिस अफसरों के द्वारा उन के साथ खराब व्यवहार होता था और निजी काम लिया जाता था उस से यह असन्तोष और भी चल रहा था यहां तक कि जब गृह मंत्री महोदय ने पद भार सम्भाला और मंत्री महोदय की शान में एक पुलिस पैरेड होने वाली थी तो आई० जी० महोदय जब वहां पर गये तो नारे बाजी हुई और जब यह असन्तोष पहले से था यह सारी चीजें आ गयी थीं और उस में किसी राजनैतिक दल का सवाल नहीं था तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस के असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए मंत्रालय की ओर से कौन कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जो भी पुलिस की मांगें थीं....खुद उन की वेलफेयर आदि के सम्बन्ध में उन के ऊपर सरकार की तरफ से काफी कदम उठाये गये हैं । उन के निवास स्थान के सम्बन्ध में उन के बच्चे वर्दी आदि के सम्बन्ध में काफी कदम उठाये गये हैं...

श्री राजसेवक यादव : काफी कदम उठाये गये हैं केवल ऐसा कहने से काम नहीं

बनेगा अपितु बतलाया जाय कि कौन कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : पहले तो पुलिस वालों की हाउसिंग के सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों ने एक बहुत आवश्यक हाउसिंग का कार्यक्रम लागू किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत 50 लाख रुपये खर्च करके उन के लिए निवास स्थान बनाये जा रहे हैं । यह जो हादसा हुआ उस के बहुत पहले से यह काम शुरू हो गया है । उस के बाद उन्हें रेनकोट देने की बात थी वह भी देने की शुरुआत की गयी । मौस्वयुटो नैट्स भी देने की उनकी मांग पूरी की जा रही है । उन के साथ साथ जो वर्दी के सम्बन्ध में मांग थी वह भी उन की पूरी कर दी गई । मैं इस के बारे में पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि यह जो हादसा हुआ उस से इन मांगों का कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं था और पुलिस वालों की यह मांगे पहले से ही पूरी की जा रही थीं । उनके वेलफेयर आदि की मांगों की पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में काम पहले से ही ठीक से चल रहा था लेकिन बीच में कुछ लोगों ने आकर इधर उधर की बातें फैलाई जिसके कि कारण यह हादसा पेश आया और स्ट्राइक वगैरह हुई । (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Shri M. L. Sondhi *rose*—

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: On a point of order, Sir. If you look to rule 41, sub-rule (2)(iii) on page 20, you will find that in putting a question hon. Members should not bring in arguments. It says:

"it shall not contain arguments".

Mr. Speaker: Everybody knows it.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: This rule is being violated in putting questions.

Mr. Speaker: That is my difficulty. Every hon. Member knows that, but unfortunately everybody has got a preface before a question is put. Therefore, if every hon. Member helps me, it will be very good.

Next question. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Question No. 184.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न संख्या 183 में मेरा नाम पहला था । मैंने उठ कर हल्ला नहीं मचाया । मुझे को प्रश्न पूछने का मौका मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि मैं हल्ला नहीं मचाता और न मचाना चाहता हूं । मेरा नाम प्रश्न 182 में भी था और 183 में भी । 183 में पहला है । आप ने कहा था कि आप हर प्रश्न में दो तीन नाम बुलायेंगे और मैं बैठा रहा । अब मैं कवेश्चन करने के लिये खड़ा हूं । पहले इस मामले को तय कीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: We have spent 50 minutes on these questions. I thought, the next question that I have called is a very important question.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं चाहता हूं कि यह मदन मछुआ बाजार न बने । मैं बार बार खड़ा नहीं होता हूं । सिर्फ अब की बार खड़ा हुआ हूं । मैंने जान बूझ कर हल्ला नहीं किया और खड़ा नहीं हुआ । आखिर इस के लिये कुछ नियम तो होना चाहिये । अगर एक एक नाम भी हर प्रश्न से बुलाते तो भी मेरा नाम आ जाता ।

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to resume his seat.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खड़ा रहूंगा हल्ला करने वाला मैं नहीं हूं । मैं केवल कायदे के सम्बन्ध में खड़ा हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: Maybe so; whatever it is, I will request the hon. Member to resume his seat. It is a very important question that I have called now. I thought, the whole House

would like it to be taken up.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You yourself said that you would call the first four or five Members whose names are there on each of these six or seven questions. This hon. Member's name is the first name on one of these questions. So, I think, he has a legitimate (*Interruption*)..

Mr. Speaker: I wanted to call the first two hon. Members whose names appeared on the other questions also but meanwhile it was suggested from the Opposition Benches that this question about the Rajasthan gold was a very important question and therefore I thought that I would at least give five minutes for this. If the police question is to be continued, I can call him and other Members also. But I thought that this question was very important and should be answered. If hon. Members think that we should devote the entire hour only to the police question, I have absolutely no objection. The hon. Member may put his question and I will call the others also.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि चूंकि हमारे संविधान में और सी० आर० पी० सी० में किसी भी आदमी को गिरफ्तार कर के जेल में भेजने के पहले उस को मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने हाजिर करना बहुत जरूरी है और उस के बाद हर पन्द्रह दिन पर उसे मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने हाजिर करना बहुत जरूरी है तो क्या वह लोग मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने हाजिर कर के इन पर्सन जेल भेजे गये थे और क्या पन्द्रह दिन के बाद फिर मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने हाजिर किये गये हैं ? अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो हमारे संविधान का उल्लंघन हुआ है । वह लोग गैरकानूनी रूप से कस्टडी में हैं । उन की फौरन रिहाई का आदेश जाना चाहिये । इस में इस सदन को दखल देने का हक है या नहीं ? दूसरे मैं.....

Mr. Speaker: Please sit down now. You wanted the rules to be followed. Now you must sit down.... (*Interruption*). The leaders also do not help me.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में कह चुके हैं तो क्या यह पुलिस संघ की मांग थी कि 1861 का जो पंजाब पुलिस रूल है उस को बदला जाये और क्या उन का प्रस्ताव था कि जो उन के इंस्ट्रक्टर हैं जो उन को कानून सिखाने वाले हैं वह बिल्कुल मूर्ख हैं जब कि सीखने वाले लोग मैट्रिकुलेट और ऊपर के हैं इस लिये उन को बदला जाये ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहां तक पहले प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है जो भी कानूनी प्रक्रिया इस में लागू होती है वह इस में पूरी रूप से काम में लाई गई है । जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है उन की जो भी मांग हम पहले पूरी कर सकते थे वह हम ने पूरी की है और जो पूरी नहीं हुई है वह पुलिस कमीशन के विचाराधीन है । वह इस के बारे में जो भी अपनी एक्काबायरी रिपोर्ट देंगे और जो भी सिफारिश करेंगे उस के ऊपर हम उस के बाद निर्णय लेंगे ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जेल ले जाने से पहले उन लोगों को मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने हाजिर किया गया था या नहीं । अगर मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने हाजिर नहीं किया गया है तो उस का कारण क्या है ?

Choti Sadri Gold Scandal Case

*184. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Home Minister has received a letter

from the Chief Minister of Rajasthan requesting the former to have a thorough inquiry conducted into the allegation made against the latter and Shri Joshi regarding the Choti Sadri Gold Scandal Case; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Chief Minister, Rajasthan, has requested us to have this matter probed into.

(b) We are considering the appropriate action to be taken having regard also to the fact that there is a connected case now pending before court.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि मुख्य मंत्री का पत्र आप के पास कब आया और उस के कंटेन्ट्स क्या हैं । आप को यह निर्णय करने में कि एन्क्वायरी हो, इतने दिन क्यों लगे ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मेरे पास उन का खत जो आया है वह 27 अप्रल का लिखा हुआ है । उन्होंने लिखा है कि मेरे बारे में पार्लियामेन्ट में क्वेश्चन्स पूछे जाते हैं, इस लिये यह अच्छा होगा की कोई सेंट्रल एजेन्सी इस में प्रोब करे । यह बेहतर होगा कि सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन की तरफ से ही कोई इन्वेस्टिगेशन हो ।

Shri Ranga: What about the charges that were placed before the President?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am answering only one question now.

The hon. Member asked why the matter was delayed. The difficulty in this matter is that the C.B.I. cannot just automatically undertake an investigation. When this particular letter was received, we wanted to find out whether the C.B.I. can straightway undertake an investigation as the Chief Minister wanted it. We consulted our legal advisers and we were told that when, on certain facts, about the same property, a certain case was pending before the court, we could not undertake an investigation under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Shri Ranga: When was that case registered?

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: The case is not against the Chief Minister; he is not a party to it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I know that. I knew that you would ask this question. I myself put the same question to the legal adviser. The answer is that even if it is not against the same person, the property involved is the same.

Shri Ranga: When was that case registered? (*Interruption*).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is my difficulty. Even then, I have asked the Director of the C.B.I. to check and scrutinise the facts and the records in this matter so that he can advise me if I can do anything in the matter.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध डफिनिट चार्जेज क्या हैं ? क्या राजस्थान के एम० एल० एज० की तरफ से या दूसरे लोगों की तरफ से इसी प्रकार के एन्डिगेशन आये हैं राष्ट्रपति के पास या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास, और क्या सरकार यह पत्र टेबल पर रक्खेगी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no objection in placing this on the Table of the House. I do not think it is very necessary. But I have no objection to that. The point is that there was some memorandum submitted to the President about which many questions and answers have taken place on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Yashpal Singh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not answered about the charges.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What are the charges? (*Interruptions*). I thought he would place it on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेमोरेंडम और श्री मुखाड़िया का लैटर टेबल पर आयें ।

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: He says he has no objection and again he says, there is no necessity.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no objection. I am prepared to lay it on the Table.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : टेबल पर रखवाइये, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ये टेबल पर रखेंगे न ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस मामले के बारे में राजस्थान में लाखों पैम्फलेट तक्सीम किए गए, आन्दोलन हुए, प्रदर्शन हुए । लेकिन जब लोगों को संतोष नहीं हुआ, उनको कोई जवाब नहीं मिल सका तब उन लोगों ने कोर्ट में जा कर इसकी चाराजोई की । चाराजोई की जरूरत उस वक्त महसूस हुई जब कि उनकी बात सुनी नहीं गई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मुख्य मंत्री जी का लैटर आपके पास पहले आया या जब लोग कोर्ट में चले गये, उसके बाद आया ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The whole thing is in court since September, 1966. Naturally they went to the court before the Chief Minister wrote.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sidheshwar Prasad.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I want to point out....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Sidheshwar Prasad.

An hon. Member: This is a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I will hear him later. I have called Mr. Sidheshwar Prasad.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सोने के सम्बन्ध में सदन में कई बार सवाल उठाये गये हैं और अभी तक जांच नहीं की जा सकी है । सोने को दो बार तोला गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पूरी बात को स्पष्ट करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखेंगे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is difficult for me to go into the facts because the case is before the court.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour over. Mr. Kunte.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: The hon. Minister said that he had no objection to placing it on the Table of the House. Rule 368 is very clear.

Mr. Speaker: I have requested him to do it and he has said that he has no objection.

Short Notice Question

Fast by Labour Leader at Bhilai Steel Plant

SNQ. 4. Shrimati Agam Das Guru Minimata: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a labour leader in Bhilai Steel Plant has gone on fast unto death which has created a serious situation in Bhilai;

(b) whether the cause of the fast is the failure of his Ministry to fulfil the assurances given by it to the labourers;

(c) the details of the assurances given to the labourers; and

(d) the steps taken so far to end the fast being observed by the labour leader and whether any talks in this regard have been held with the concerned parties so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) It is presumed that the Member is referring to the fast undertaken by a follower of the Chatisgarh Mazdoor Kalyan Sabha. The fast was called off on 25th May, 1967.

(b) and (c). During my visit to Bhilai on 18th May, 1967, the representatives of the Chhatisgarh Mazdoor Kalyan Sabha presented a Memorandum of demands in regard to the grant of employment and other facilities for Chhatisgarhies in the Bhilai Steel Plant. I indicated to them that within the framework of the recruitment policy of Hindustan Steel Limited, due consideration would be given to the sons of the soil in the matter of employment and other facilities.

(d) Does not arise, since fast has been called off.

श्रीमती अगम दास गुरु मिनीमाता : भिलाई मजदूर संघ और मैनजमेंट के सामने क्या आपने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि दो सौ से कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों की भरती स्थानीय लोगों में से ही की जाएगी ?

श्री चन्ना रेड्डी : जो अनस्किल्ड जाबज दो सौ रुपये से कम की होती है, उन में छत्तीसगढ़ के गरीब लोगों को लगाने के बारे में तरजीह देने और खास तौर पर जिन की जमीनें फैक्ट्री के लिए ली गई हैं उनके मालिकों के लड़कों वगैरह को तरजीह देने का आश्वासन दिया गया था ।

श्रीमती अगम दास गुरु मिनीमाता : क्या आपने यह आश्वासन भी दिया था कि छटनी किए गए छत्तीसगढ़ के मजदूरों को फिर से काम पर ले लिया जाएगा ?

श्री चन्ना रेड्डी : टेम्पोरेरी नेचर के जो कार्य हैं, कंस्ट्रक्शन का जो काम है उन में काम करने वालों की जो छंटनी की गई है उनको परमानेंट जाबज जैसे जैसे आती जाएंगी, उन में उनको वापिस लेने के आदेश दिये गये हैं । जब भी कोई और इस तरह की वैकेंसीज आएंगी उन में उनको वापिस लेने का आदेश दिया गया है ।

श्रीमती अगम दास गुरु मिनीमाता : मजदूर नेताओं की क्या यह भी एक मांग नहीं थी कि उनके एक मजदूर नेता को मिलेक्शन कमेटी में सदस्य बनाया जाए और क्या यह सच नहीं है कि मंत्री जी ने इसका भी आश्वासन दिया था ?

श्री चन्ना रेड्डी : जहां तक सिलेक्शन कमेटी का सम्बन्ध है, उस में लोकल एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज का एक सदस्य रहता है और लेबर की तरफ से कोई नुमाइंदा नहीं रहता है ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I know something which I do not understand. The Minister talked of 'sons of soil'. What is the meaning of 'sons of soil'? I thought in India there was only one soil. Are there many soils in India?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I am sorry if any misunderstanding has been created. It was only the local people that were meant by that term.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: But he made a distinction between the local people and those in the rest of India. I think that it is against the Constitution to talk in those terms. We are all citizens of India and we can move about throughout the country.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह आश्वासन क्या भिलाई के लिए ही है या दूसरे प्रान्तों में इस तरह की जो फैक्ट्रीज हैं या दूसरे सरकारी, दफ्तर निगम या कारखाने हैं उन पर भी यह लागू होता है ? इस आश्वासन पर कहां तक अमल होता है क्या इसका भी विचार किया जाता है, क्या इसको भी देखा जाता है या नहीं ?

श्री चन्ना रेड्डी : यह पब्लिक सैक्टर की तमाम आर्गनाइजेशंज में तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में लागू होता है और इस उसूल पर अमल किया जा रहा है । जो अनस्किल्ड लेबर है, जो गरीब लोग वहां के होते हैं, यह कहा गया है कि उनको तरजीह दी जाए ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that while this land was being acquired in Chatisgarh for the Bhilai steel plant a definite assurance was given to them that those people whose lands would be acquired and were acquired and their sons would be given chances for employment in the Bhilai steel plant, and if so, whether that has been fulfilled or not?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: That kind of assurance was really given and that is being taken care of. During my last visit, these points were raised, and the labour leader was requested to give a list of the names of persons who were still unemployed in this context so that the factory management could immediately find them suitable employment.

Shri S. Kandappan: With regard to the retrenched employees of the Bhilai steel plant, they have been promised employment in future, but the promise has not been fully met. Even in those cases where a few of them have got employment again, there is a break in service and there is no continuity of service. I would like to know whether any thought has been given to this matter.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The position as stated by the hon. Member is not basically correct. All such people have been paid compensation for the land and such people are also given employment. But since the labour leader mentioned that there were some more cases, I said that we would examine them also and we would take them. Besides these, there are some people employed in construction works which are of a temporary nature. Even those people will be given preference in the matter of recruitment to the permanent cadre.

Shri S. Kandappan: My question has not been answered.

Shri Sezhiyan: What about the continuity of service?

Shri S. Kandappan: Even in those cases where they have got employment again, there is break of service and there is no continuity with the result that they lose their seniority.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: It all depends upon the circumstances of the service. If such cases are brought to the notice of the management, they can be examined.

Shri S. Kandappan: On a point of order. That had been stated here previously on the floor of the House. Simply because there is a change of Ministers, they should not come and say anything that they like. Are there different policies for different Ministers? I think the Government is the same.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: There is no question of change of policy. The same policy is being pursued since 1960 when a note had been circulated to all the public sector companies.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जब आप दौरे पर गए थे तो भिलाई श्रमिक संघ के मजदूर नेता आप से मिले थे और उन्होंने आपसे कहा था कि प्रान्त भर के मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों का जो सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है उसके लिए स्थान दिया जाए और आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि उनको स्थान दिया जाएगा लेकिन आपके इस आश्वासन के बावजूद भी उनको स्थान नहीं दिया गया है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि बारह हजार मजदूर छटाई की झोंपड़ियों में रह रहे हैं । क्या

सरकार ने उनके लिए तत्काल मकानों की व्यवस्था करने का फैसला किया है ? इसके बारे में क्या आपने कोई आश्वासन दिया था ?

श्री चन्ना रेड्डी : मुझ से मजदूरों के अलग अलग दलों के नेता जरूर मिले थे । उन्होंने कई चीजों की मांग की थी और मेमोरेंडम भी दिये थे । उनकी जांच पड़ताल हो रही है ।

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri S. M. Banerjee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सम्मेलन के लिए स्थान देने का आपने क्या आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन अभी तक उनको स्थान नहीं दिया गया है . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri S. M. Banerjee.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conversions in Bihar

*189. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that over 2,000 Christian missionaries have rushed to Bihar to take advantage of the famine conditions and carry out mass conversions of the famine-stricken people tempting them with food packets, clothes and money supplied by foreign Governments;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Catholic Relief Services, a missionary organization, are actually feeding 400,000 famine-stricken persons with American help and has tied Christian religious medals and crosses around the necks of the famished people apparently for the purpose of identification, telling them that as long as they keep the medals round their necks and worship Jesus Christ, they will never have famine again;

(c) whether the Catholic Relief Services have also been given foodgrains by Government for distribution among the famine-stricken people;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to see that the present distress of the people of Bihar is not misused for the purposes of mass conversions by the Christian missionaries; and

(e) the number of foreign volunteer organisations and the names of the countries from which they come, working in Bihar at present among the famine-stricken population?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidhya Charan Shukla): (a) While a large number of Christian missionaries, both Indian and foreign, are engaged in relief work in different parts of Bihar, information as regards the exact number who have gone to Bihar from elsewhere is not available. There have been reports of conversions in some individual cases but not on a mass scale.

(b) The total number of persons who are being fed in organised kitchens is about 4,76,000 and the Catholic Relief Services is only one of the twenty-six Indian and foreign relief organisations who are running these kitchens. There is no information to confirm what is stated in the latter part.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government are fully aware of the situation and suitable action will be taken if and when necessary.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Leave Travel Concession to Central Government Employees

*190. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Subooe:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only those Government servants are allowed the leave travel concession, whose home towns are beyond 300 miles from the place of their duty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they constitute only a small percentage of the employees, whereas a greater number of them is denied this concession;

(c) whether Government propose to revise this travel concession so that all Government employees may avail of this concession by visiting places of historical and religious importance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswami): (a) to (d). All employees of the Central Government who are entitled to regular leave are eligible for Travel concession. Under the Scheme, Government servants and their families proceeding to their home-town from their place of duty on regular leave are required to bear the entire cost of fares for the initial 400 kms. (160 kms. in the case of class IV staff) and the actual fare for the remaining distance is reimbursed by Government in full. The object of this concession is to assist employees in discharging their social and domestic obligations and thus to provide against persons residing away from places of Central Government employment being deterred by cost of travel from seeking service under the Centre. This concession is admissible once in a block of two years. In cases, where the home-town of the Government servant is situated at a distance of 400 Kms. (160 Kms. in the case of class IV Staff) or less from his Headquarters, the question of Government reimbursing to the Government servant the cost of actual fare for the distance over 400 Kms. or 160 Kms., as the case may be, does not arise. No statistics have been collected regarding the number of such Government servants.

2. The existing scheme is a liberalisation introduced after discussion of a proposal made in the Joint National Council by the Staff side and it is not proposed to make any further changes. The scheme is not meant for subsidising the travel to places of historical and religious importance and, therefore, the question of extending it to cover such journeys does not arise.

Recruitment to Scientists' Pool

*191. **Shri S. R. Damani:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make special recruitment to the Scientists' Pool in order to have in Government, persons specialised in different spheres of technology, business and economics; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. Recruitment to the Scientists' Pool is a continuous process and applications are considered throughout the year.

(b) Does not arise.

Kidnapping by Mizos

*192. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Sradhakar Supakar
Shri Liladhar Koteki:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Armed Mizo hostiles kidnapped a Sub-Inspector of Schools of Tripura and his peon on the 9th April, 1967;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to trace the kidnapped persons; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Kidnapped persons were traced on the 13th April, 1967.

कारों तथा मोटर साइकिलों की चोरी

*193. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री अ० कु० किस्कू :
श्री श० ना० माइती :
श्री त्रिविक्रमकुमार चौधरी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री इसहाक सम्भली :
श्री मीठा लाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1966–67 में दिल्ली में कारों तथा मोटर गाड़ियों की चोरी के मामलों में वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त अवधि में कितनी कारें चोरी की गई ;

(ग) इनमें से कितनी कारें तथा मोटर गाड़ियां मालिकों को वापिस लौटा दी गई ; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग लगाये गये तथा उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा मिली ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं । 1966–67 के दौरान संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में कार तथा दूसरी मोटर गाड़ियों की चोरी के 279 मामले पुलिस में दर्ज कराये गये जब कि 1965–66 के दौरान 281 मामले दर्ज कराये गये थे ।

(ख) से (घ). सदन के सभा-पटल पर दो विवरण (I और II) रख दिये गये हैं । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी–475/67]

Bharat Sewak Samaj

*194. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sewak Samaj has appealed against the judgement of the Delhi Labour Court that the Samaj was an Industry under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act;

(b) whether the Samaj is observing Labour Laws in all its construction projects and contracts;

(c) whether the Central Government have advised the States to give preference to the Samaj in awarding contracts;

(d) whether some State Governments have decided to reduce the contracts given to the Samaj because of irregularities noticed in the execution of contracts by it; and

(e) whether the Centre is giving any subsidy or assistance in some form, or the other, to the Samaj?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) No complaints have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Planning Commission had issued instructions to give certain concessions and facilities to Bharat Sewak Samaj or other voluntary organisations but these have since been withdrawn.

(d) The matter concerns the State Governments.

(e) The Planning Commission has since been assisting the Bharat Sewak Samaj with grant-in-aid for certain Plan programmes and with loans for working capital and purchase of machinery for its Construction Service. The payment of grants has, however, been suspended.

Wage Board for Engineering Industry

*195. **Shri K. Ramani:**
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Wage Board for the Engineering Industry so far;

(b) when the Report of the Wage Board is likely to be submitted to Government;

(c) the total number of engineering factories which have not yet implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board;

(d) whether Government have received some complaints from the trade unions regarding the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to persuade the employers to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) The Wage Board has made recommendations for the grant of interim relief. It is now hearing the parties on the principal issues involved in its terms of reference.

(b) It is not possible to say at this stage as to when the Board would be able to submit its final recommendations.

(c) A statement showing the available information is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-476/67].

(d) Yes.

(e) The State Governments have been requested to make special efforts to get the recommendations implemented.

Honorary Degrees

*196. **Shri N. S. Sharma:**
Shri A. B. Vijpayee:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the system of conferring honorary degrees on politicians or ministers by the Indian Universities;

(b) whether Government propose to limit such honorary degrees only on considerations of merit and in recognition of Highest accomplishment in the academic field; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Conferment of honorary degrees by the Universities is governed by the provisions in the University Acts. It is for the Universities to decide the basis on which these degrees may be conferred.

(c) Does not arise.

Common Script applicable to all Indian Languages

*197. **Dr. Karni Singh:**
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new common script has been evolved applicable to all the Indian languages;

(b) if so, the advantages that the script promises; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments and the people with different mother-tongues?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) to (c). Certain dia-critical marks have been added to the devanagari script in order to equip it to express also all those sounds which are peculiar to the various languages mentioned in the eighth schedule of the Constitution and Sindhi.

The devanagari script, so modified, can be used for transcription of the different regional languages of the country, and thus it can serve as a link among them. It can also be used as an additional script for the various regional languages. It will facilitate learning of Indian languages and thus help closer contact amongst them.

A pamphlet containing the modified script alongwith its application to the various regional languages, as a sample, has been brought out. Its copies have been widely circulated. It has also been reported in the English and languages newspapers. No formal comments of any State Government or an established organisation have been received so far.

National Laboratories

*198. **Shri P. Viswambharan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the National Laboratories in India and their location;

(b) whether there was any suggestion from the Kerala Government to locate the National Biological Laboratory in Kerala;

(c) if so, the reasons for not accepting the suggestion; and

(d) the reasons which compelled Government not to establish any national laboratory in the educationally most advanced State of Kerala?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) A list of National Laboratories/Institutes under the aegies of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-477/67].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An Expert Committee was appointed to go into the question of location of the National Biological Laboratory. The Committee considered proposals to locate the Laboratory at suitable sites in the States of Punjab, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and came to the conclusion that Palampur in Kangra Valley was the most suitable place for the location of the National Biological Laboratory.

(d) There is no such decision. An Indian Ocean Biological Centre of the National Institute of Oceanography is functioning at Ernakulam.

Financial Structure of D.M.C. & N.D.M.C.

*200. **Shri B. S. Vidyarthi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the financial structure of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(b) if so, the major recommendations of the Commission and the details of those which have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The Commission of Inquiry had submitted an interim report on the finances of the General Wing of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee. Later, in a subsequent meeting the Commission decided to re-examine most of their recommendations made in the interim report on the basis of further investigations. The final report of the Commission is awaited.

Return of Lal Denga

*201. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri am Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Baburao Patel:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mizo rebel leader Lal Denga has come back to India;

(b) if so, whether his whereabouts are known to Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he is arranging to take about 1500 rebels either to Pakistan or to China for giving them military training; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop such activities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). There is no definite information.

(c) and (d). Our security forces are alert and take necessary steps to deal with the situation. It will not be in the interest of security to disclose details of either secret information or operational measures.

Rehabilitation of East Pak Refugees in West Bengal

*202. **Dr. Ramen Sen:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have opined that the cost of rehabilitating refugees from East Pakistan would be much more than the estimates of the Union Government and have, therefore, demanded additional help from the Centre for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) According to an assessment made jointly by the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal in 1960-61, it was estimated that a sum of Rs. 21.88 crores consisting of 14.7 crores under 'loans' and 7.2 crores under 'grants', would be required for the liquidation of Residuary Problems relating to the rehabilitation of old migrants in West Bengal.

The State Government agreed to these allocations except in the case of the provisions made for "Type loans" and "Development of Colonies".

No proposal has been received from the State Government for an upward revision of the original sum of Rs. 21.8 crores. However, a revised assessment of their present requirements for the development of colonies was received in November, 1966. According to this assessment a total sum of Rs. 12.45 crores will be needed for completing the work as against an original provision of Rs. 5.00 crores.

(b) The question of making additional resources available to the Government of West Bengal may await consideration until the sum of Rs. 21.9 crores provided under the Residuary Assessment has been fully utilised.

Insurance for Jobless

*203. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated the scheme to introduce insurance for the jobless people; and

(b) when the scheme will be put into operation and what will be the financial commitments for this venture?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) A proposal to introduce a scheme of unemployment insurance for persons who are employed but may lose employment is under consideration.

(b) No decision has yet been taken in the matter as details of the Scheme are still being workedout.

Privy Purses

*204. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand from a large section of the public as well as from some political parties and State Governments for the abolition of privy purses of the ex-rulers and other privileges enjoyed by them; and

(b) whether Government have reconsidered this problem and would introduce any legislation in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the feeling in some sections of the public and some political parties in this regard. There is no proposal to abolish the privy purses. The question of the personal privileges, however, is being examined in the light of the changed social conditions in the country. The Government intend holding discussions with some of the leading princes in this regard.

Sheikh Abdullah

*205. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of releasing Sheikh Abdullah has been examined afresh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). No proposal for removal of restrictions on Sheikh Abdullah has been under consideration.

Statement by Master Tara Singh Regarding formation of a Sikh State

*206. **Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by Master Tara Singh in March, 1967 threatening a guerrilla war for the formation of a Sikh State;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. However, Master Tara Singh has in a Press note dated 24th March, 1967 denied that he ever made such a statement.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Retrenchment in Central Hindi Directorate

*207. **Shri S. M. Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any likelihood of retrenchment in the Central Hindi Directorate as a result of the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit report; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to absorb the surplus staff to avoid wastage of talent and experience in view of the technical nature of the work being done there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) and (b). The Staff Inspection Unit had recommended the reduction of certain staff in the Central Hindi Directorate. Most of the staff thus rendered surplus has, however, been absorbed against vacant posts in the Office of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology and no one has been retrenched so far.

New Universities in Fourth Plan

*208. **Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the University Grants Commission to set up new Universities during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the number of Universities proposed to be set up in the Fourth Plan; and

(c) whether a new University is proposed to be set up in Jammu and Kashmir during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The establishment of Universities is a State subject. The University Grants Commission, however, advises on proposals for new Universities which are referred to it. The Commission has at present under consideration a proposal to set up a University in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) No number, as such, has been fixed.

(c) No proposal in this regard has been received from the State Government.

केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के सम्बन्ध

*209. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि उसने इस दिशा में कोई प्रतिवेदन दिया है तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने केन्द्र तथा राज्य के सम्बन्धों पर एक अध्ययन दल स्थापित

किया है । अभी तक दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन आयोग के सामने पेश नहीं किया है ।

Amendment of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

*218. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to amend the Payment of **Bonus Act, 1965**; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Various suggestions for amending the Act have been received and are being examined.

Post Offices in Haryana State

960. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of new post offices proposed to be opened in the Haryana State during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): Owing to the financial stringency, certain restrictions have been imposed on the opening of new Extra Departmental Branch Offices. In case these are removed, 267 **Extra** Departmental Branch offices are proposed to be opened. It is also proposed to open 15 Departmental Sub-offices during the same period.

Code of conduct for Central Government Servants

961. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the code of conduct for the Central Government Servants has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The conduct of Central Government servants is regulated by the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-478/67].

Newspapers Ltd., Allahabad

963. Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the dispute between the employees of the Newspapers Ltd., Allahabad and its employers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure regular payment of salaries/wages to journalists other employees and implementation of labour laws?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter concerns the State Government and they have been requested to look into it.

नागरिकता सम्बन्धी नियम

964. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी भारतीय नागरिक के अभारतीय पति अथवा पत्नि को विवाह करने पर भारतीय नागरिकता ग्रहण करनी पड़ती है अथवा वह स्वत: भारतीय नागरिक बन जाता है/जाती है ;

(ख) क्या किसी भारतीय नागरिक का अभारतीय पति अथवा पत्नि भारतीय नागरिकता ग्रहण किये बिना ही स्थायी रूप से भारत में बस सकता है;

(ग) क्या तत्सम्बन्धी नियम केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों पर भी लागू होते हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो मुख्य अन्तर क्या है ;

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रथम श्रेणी के कितने अधिकारियों ने अभारतीयों से विवाह किया है और उनकी उन अभारतीय पत्नियों/पतियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्होंने भारतीय नागरिकता ग्रहण कर ली है और कितनों ने अभी तक ग्रहण नहीं की है तथा उन में से कितने अधिकारी वैदेशिक-कार्य/प्रतिरक्षा विभागों में काम करते हैं;

(च) क्या कारण है कि उन्होंने अभी तक भारतीय नागरिकता ग्रहण नहीं की ; और

(छ) वे अधिकारी इस समय किन-किन पदों पर हैं और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर तैनात हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) किसी अभारतीय नागरिक से भारतीय नागरिक से विवाह करने पर भारत की नागरिकता स्वतः प्राप्त नहीं हो जाती। उसे नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 के सम्बन्धित उपबन्धों के अधीन भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त करनी पड़ती है।

(ख) ऐसे व्यक्ति को समय-समय पर निवास अनुज्ञा पत्र की अवधि बढ़वा कर भारत में रहने की अनुमति दे दी जाती है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) से (छ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Lifting of Emergency and D.I.R. in Tripura

965. **Shri Mohammad Ismail:**
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri P. K. Medak:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tripura have been asked to give their opinion on lifting of Emergency and the Defence of India Rules;

(b) if so, the opinion given by them; and

(c) if the opinion given is in favour of keeping the Emergency and D.I.R. the grounds offered in support thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

967. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that advertisements were published in the newspapers saying that 20 per cent of the I.A.S. posts will be reserved for Emergency Officers who have obtained release from the Army or have been released;

(b) whether the age limit was relaxed for the benefit of these Officers;

(c) whether it is a fact that under the new rules relating to I.A.S. selections the percentage has been brought down to 15 per cent;

(d) whether this percentage has been enforced;

(e) the number of such officers who have been selected so far;

(f) whether the rules relating to bringing forward of vacancies as well as the qualifying candidates to the next year have been changed;

(g) if so, the effect of these changes in the rules on the actual selection of the Emergency Officers; and

(h) the number of released officers who are likely to be benefited as a result of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, have been amended providing for the reservation for a period of five years of 20 per cent of the total number of annual permanent vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment on the results of competitive examination, in favour of the Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers commissioned in the Armed Forces of the Union after 1st November 1962 and released thereafter.

(b) In accordance with the rules framed for the I.A.S. etc. (Released EC/SSC Officers) Examination, 1966, a candidate, in order to be eligible to sit for the examination, must not have attained the age of 24 years on the 1st August of the year in which he joined the pre-commission training the Armed Forces.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Twenty-five candidates have been recommended by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to the all-India and Central Services on the basis of the examination held in 1966. Out of these, four have been selected for I.A.S./I.F.S.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) This figure will depend upon the number of officers who may be released and who are eligible to take the examinations to be held annually during the period upto 1970. It is not possible to anticipate this number.

Recruitment of Scheduled Castes in the All-India Services

968. Shri Siddayya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group of officials has been constituted to examine the question of recruitment of Scheduled Castes in the All-India Services and the settlement of landless labourers;

(b) whether it has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the nature of the recommendations made by it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes. A working group of officials has been constituted to look into the question of representation of Scheduled Castes in all Government Services and the settlement of Scheduled Caste land less labour on land available for cultivation.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Bihar Minister's offer to mediate in Delhi Police Dispute

969. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri S. C. Jha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Police Minister described to mediate between the Delhi Policemen and the Central Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). As police in Delhi is a matter which concerns the Union Territory of Delhi, the question of mediation by a State Minister could not arise.

Pay of Scientists in Private Sector and in Government Service

970. Shri Dhirendranath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by Government that the scientists employed in the private sector are paid better than those in Government service; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the service conditions of the scientists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) Government, as such, have not had any study made. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, have, however, brought out in March this year an 'Opinion Survey of Scientists and Technologists.' This suggests that scientists employed in private/industrial research establishments are paid better than those in Government service.

(b) The pay structure of scientific posts in different Government organisations have been fixed after taking into consideration all relevant factors.

Publishing Industry

971. Shri Dhirendranath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Development Board has urged Government to add the books as an item under the fifth schedule of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 to afford the necessary facilities for the growth of publishing industry; and

(b) if so, the facilities asked for in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The National Book Development Board has recommended that books may be made eligible for facilities available under the fifth schedule of the Income-Tax Act. These include a development rebate at a higher rate and concessional rate of tax in respect of net profits.

Dismissal of Delhi Policemen

972. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have dismissed seven office-bearers of the Police Non-Gazetted Karmachari Sangh, Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the office-bearers; and

(c) the reasons for their dismissal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Four Office-bearers of the Delhi Police Non-Gazetted Karamchari Sangh were dismissed on 14th April, 1967.

(b) Sarvashri Bhagwan Das, Sardari Lal, Tej Prakash and Hukam Singh.

(c) They were considered unfit to be retained in the public service.

Over-turning of Police truck on Rajpath, New Delhi

973. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Malli:

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a truck loaded with arrested Delhi policemen overturned on Rajpath, New Delhi on the 15th April, 1967;

(b) if so, the number of policemen who died and the number of those who sustained injuries;

(c) whether any inquiry has been held into this mishap; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One arrested member of the Delhi Police Force and one member of the Border Security Force from the escort party, were killed and twenty-two persons (Including 4 of the escort party) sustained injuries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No rashness or negligence on the part of the truck driver was proved.

Delhi Armed Police

974. **Shri B. K. Modak:**
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police had been disarmed recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the total number of policemen disarmed; and

(c) the total number of armed policemen at present in the Delhi Police?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir. Only the duties of some members of the Delhi Armed Police were changed for administrative reasons.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 3334.

दिल्ली शाहदरा में गोला बारूद का पकड़ा जाना

975. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :**
श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज :
श्री महाराजसिंह भारती :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री मधु लिमये
श्री रवि राय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस को अप्रैल, 1967 में शाहदरा में जमीन में दबाया हुआ बहुत सा गोला बारूद प्राप्त हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कोई गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 3 अप्रैल, 1967 को जब कुछ मजदूर शाहदरा के जनरल अस्पताल के सामने भूमि के नीचे एक पाइप बिछाने के लिए खुदाई कर रहे थे तब एक मजदूर की कुदाली बम से टकरा गई और बम के फटने से एक पुराना जंग लगा हुआ बिना फटा बम और आठ जंग लगे हुए खंजर जमीन से बाहर आ पड़े। इस घटना का विवरण अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 129 के उत्तर में 24-5-1967 को लोक सभा में दे दिया गया था।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Export of Stamps

976. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction on the export of postal stamps;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the total quantity of stamps exported during the years from 1964 to 1966 and the countries to which exported;

(c) whether Government are aware that substantial remittances are being made through postage stamps which fetch high prices in European countries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to repatriate such sale proceeds from abroad?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Postal stamps do not figure in any part of the export control order and, therefore, are not controlled for purposes of export.

(b) The value of stamps exported during 1964-65 and 1965-66 is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-479/67].

(c) and (d). Our stamps do earn foreign exchange and these are realised by sale abroad. Any Indian resident acquiring foreign exchange in any manner is required to surrender this to the exchange control within 30 days of such acquisition. Any attempt to hold such foreign exchange would violate Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 and the enforcement of the Act is undertaken by the Foreign Exchange Enforcement Directorate.

दिल्ली में मोजे, बनियान आदि वस्तुओं (होजरी) पर बिक्री कर

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली राज्य सलाहकार समिति ने मोजे, बनियान आदि वस्तुओं (होजरी) पर से बिक्री कर हटाने का सुझाव दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास में मोजे, बनियान आदि वस्तुओं पर बिक्री कर नहीं लिया जाता ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में इन वस्तुओं पर बिक्री कर लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली के मुख्य आयुक्त द्वारा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, दिल्ली में बिक्री कर कानूनों के प्रशासन से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर उन्हें सलाह देने के लिए निर्मित दिल्ली बिक्री कर सलाहकार समिति ने 4 फरवरी, 1964 को हुई अपनी बैठक में सिफारिश की थी कि दिल्ली में होजरी वस्तुएं बिक्री कर से मुक्त होनी चाहिएं । यह सिफारिश दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं की गई थी क्योंकि पड़ोस के राज्यों में होजरी सामान पर कर लगा हुआ था ।

(ख) पश्चिमी बंगाल तथा मद्रास की सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कलकत्ता में होजरी सामान बिक्री-कर से मुक्त है परन्तु मद्रास में नहीं । बम्बई में सूत से एक ही प्रक्रिया में सीधे तैयार किये जाने वाली होजरी की वस्तुओं पर 6 प्रतिशत कर लगता है किन्तु सूती कपड़े से बनने वाली 10 रु० प्रति वस्तु के भाव से बिकने वाली वस्तुओं पर कर नहीं लगता जबकि 10 रु० से अधिक

मूल्य पर बिकने वाली वस्तुओं पर 2 प्रतिशत कर लगता है ।

(ग) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली के पड़ोसी राज्यों में हौजरी-समान पर बिक्री कर लगता है । अतः इन सामानों पर दिल्ली में छूट देना न्यायसंगत नहीं होगा ।

Abolition of Sales Tax in Delhi

978. **Shri B. S. Sharma:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to abolish Sales Tax in Delhi and impose the duty at the production level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which Government are likely to take a decision in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

निजी चैलियों की अदायगी

979. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1967–68 में निजी चैलियों के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : 4,81,59,614 रुपये ।

Memo from Kashmir Political Conference to U.N. Secretary General

980. **Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:**
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kashmir Political Conference, a pro-Pakistan body, submitted a memorandum to U. Thant, U.N. Secretary-General during his recent visit to India drawing his attention to the Kashmir issue; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not attach any importance to this.

Cases in Supreme Court

981. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases are pending in the Supreme Court of India;

(b) if so, the number of cases pertaining to tax (Direct tax and Indirect tax) and the period for which they have been pending; and

(c) whether any steps are contemplated to expedite the disposal of pending cases?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court of India on 1st May, 1967 was 4176.

(b) The number of cases pertaining to tax (Direct tax and Indirect tax) pending on that date was 717. These cases were filed as follows:

183 in 1967, 349 in 1966, 183 in 1965 and 2 in 1962. The two cases filed in 1962 are not ready as applications for substitution of legal representa-

tives of the assessees are pending. These appeals are likely to be withdrawn.

(c) Considering the overall position of pending cases, special Benches are constituted off and on during each term to dispose of ready cases of various categories like tax, labour, election, criminal, constitutional etc., and every effort is made to reduce pendency. The Supreme Court has also amended its rules with a view to expediting the disposal of matter before it.

Special Recruitment for I.A.S.

982. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to sold a special recruitment examination for the I.A.S. in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Arrests for spying in India

983. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nationality of the persons arrested in India from the 1st December, 1966 to the 31st March, 1967 on suspicion of spying for Pakistan;

(b) the dates on which and the places from where these persons were arrested; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against these people and the stage at which the prosecutions stand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-480/67].

Smuggling of Arms by Dacoits

984. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dacoits in the Chambal River area and in Uttar Pradesh have been able to get standard army rifles and ammunition, as was discovered when some of them were shot recently;

(b) whether it has been investigated as to how these rifles and ammunition reached their hands;

(c) whether there is a check on the smuggling of arms in the border areas of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether it is a fact that several retired Police Officers have joined hands with the dacoits in the decoit-infested areas; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to stop their activities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). As per information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh the answer is yes in respect of that State. For the other areas, information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(d) In respect of Madhya Prdesh, No, Sir. Information from Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan is awaited and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

(e) Does not arise.

संगीत नाटक अकादमी

985. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री रवि राय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संगीत नाटक अकादमी की

कार्यकारी समिति में कुछ व्यक्तियों को नाम-निर्देशित किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अकादमी के अध्यक्ष तथा सचिव के नाम क्या हैं, जो अभी तक इन पदों पर आरूढ़ रहे हैं ; और जिन व्यक्तियों की अब सिफारिश की गई है उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) भारत सरकार ने अकादमी के कार्यकारी बोर्ड में पहले ही से अपनी नामजदिगियां कर दी हैं ।

(ख) (i) अकादेमी के अध्यक्ष पद पर अब तक निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों ने कार्य किया है :—

(1) डा० पी० वी० राजमन्नार

(2) श्री जया चामराजा वाडियार बहादुर

(3) श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी (वर्तमान अध्यक्ष—14-12-1965 से 5 वर्ष के लिए नियुक्त की गई हैं)

(ii) निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों ने सचिव के पद पर कार्य किया है :—

(1) कुमारी निर्मला जोशी

(2) श्री के० पी० विश्वास (अकादेमी के वित्त तथा लेखा अधिकारी— नियमितरूप से पद पर नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था होने तक)

(3) श्री बालदून डींगरा

(4) श्री टी० एस० स्वामिनाथन

(5) डा० वी० के० नारायन मेनन

(6) डा० सुरेश अवस्थी (वर्तमान सचिव— शिक्षा मंत्रालय से 26-11-1965 से प्रति-नियुक्ति पर)

फिलहाल, अध्यक्ष और सचिव के पदों के लिए नामों की सिफारिश करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय पुलिस सेवा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आरोप

986 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासन और भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये गये ; और

(ख) उन में से कितने लोगों को दंड मिला ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

987. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 के दौरान पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए विस्थापित परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ;

(ख) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उनके पुनर्वास पर कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) प्रथम जनवरी, 1964 या उसके बाद पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित परिवारों को उनके व्यवसायों की पृष्ठ भूमि के आधार पर बसाया जा रहा है ।

विस्थापित कृषि परिवारों को भूमि पर बसाया जा रहा है जिसके लिये दण्डकारण्य, अन्दमान, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विभिन्न परियोजना क्षेत्रों में कृष्य वन-भूमि का उद्धार किया जा रहा है । इन परिवारों तथा अन्य परिवारों को जिन्हें अन्य राज्यों में भूमि पर पुनर्व्यवस्थापित किया जा रहा है इनको निर्धारित मात्रा के अनुसार, मकान बनाने, कृषि औजार, बीज, उर्वरक तथा बैलों की खरीद तथा भरण-पोषण सहायता आदि दी जाती है ।

गैर-किसान परिवारों को व्यापार तथा उद्योगों में पुनर्व्यवस्थापन दिया जा रहा है इनको मकान बनाने, व्यापार ऋण, तथा भरण-पोषण सहायता दी जाती है । इनमें से कुछ को औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में इस उद्देश्य से प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है कि उन्हें रोजगार प्राप्ति के साधन बढ़ जायें ।

(ख) और (ग). विभिन्न राज्यों में बसाये गये शरणार्थियों तथा प्रत्येक राज्य को 31-3-1967 के वर्ष के अन्त तक मंजूर की गई राशि का ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी–481/67]

दिल्ली के रोजगार दिलाने वाले दफ्तर में पंजीकृत तकनीशियन

988. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 अप्रैल, 1967 तक ऐसे कितने प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी कर्मचारी थे जिन्होंने रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिये दिल्ली में रोजगार दिलाने वाले दफ्तरों में अपने नाम दर्ज करवाये थे ; और

(ख) 1966-67 के दौरान इन दफ्तरों द्वारा कितने प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के बारे में सांख्यकीय जानकारी अलग से एकत्र नहीं की जाती । प्रमाण पत्र या डिप्लोमा रखने वाले अथवा इतर स्तर के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित उपलब्ध आंकड़े नीचे लिखे अनुसार है : —

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 को 5,888

(ख) सन् 1966-67 में 3,000

राजस्थान में रोजगार दिलाने वाले दफ्तर

989. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 के दौरान राजस्थान के रोजगार दिलाने वाले विभिन्न दफ्तरों में कितने स्नातकों ने अपने नाम दर्ज करवाये ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को काम दिलाया गया ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : इस सम्बन्ध में अर्धवार्षिक जानकारी छः माह के अन्तर से जून और दिसम्बर माह के बारे में, इकट्ठी की जाती है। ताजे आकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं : —

(क) सन् 1966 में नाम दर्ज कराने वाले 4,001

(ख) सन् 1966 में नियुक्ति सहायता पाने वाले 663

Admission to Primary Schools in Delhi

990. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scores of boys and girls living in Delhi slums have been refused admission to the primary schools during April and May, 1967;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of such boys and girls?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Micro-relay Service in Saurashtra

991. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to install a micro-relay service linking some towns of Saurashtra;

(b) if so, the total cost involved; and

(c) when it will become operative?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Yes, a microwave radio relay system is proposed to be installed linking Rajkot, Jamnagar, Kandla and Bhuj.

(b) Rs. 44.6 lakhs approximately.

(c) In about two years.

Indian Labour Conference on Automation

992. Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a joint memorandum from some Central Trade Union Organisations regarding the alleged incorrect recording of the decisions of the recent session of the Indian Labour Conference on automation;

(b) if so, the names of the Organisations and the main points of the memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A joint memorandum regarding the Conclusion of the 24th Indian Labour Conference (New Delhi, July 1966) on Automation was received from the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the All-India

Trade Union Congress and the United Trades Union Congress. The memorandum asked that till this question was discussed once again in a tripartite meeting all automation measures should be kept in abeyance.

(c) The matter was placed before the 26th Standing Labour Committee which met in New Delhi on May 19, 1967. But the Committee could discuss the question of automation only briefly and no specific conclusion was reached.

Wage Board for Electricity Industry

993. **Shri K. Ramani:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Wage Board for Electricity Industry so far;

(b) whether the Wage Board has submitted any recommendations to Government regarding the interim relief;

(c) if so, the number of employers who have not implemented it; and

(d) when the final recommendations of the Wage Board are likely to be submitted to Government?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) The Board has held 8 meetings so far. A detailed Questionnaire has been issued. The Board has also heard the parties at some centres on the subject of interim relief.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is not possible to say at this stage when the Board's final recommendations will be submitted.

Salaries of Secretaries

994. **Shri B. S. Sharma:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that salaries of the Secretaries to Government were recently increased from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 3,500 of Additional Secretaries from Rs. 2750 to Rs. 3000 and those of Joint Secretaries from Rs. 2250 to Rs. 2750;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the posts below the posts of Joint Secretary, there has been no increase in salaries, right from Peon to the Deputy Secretary; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes Sir, except that the pay of Joint Secretaries has been revised to Rs. 2500-125/2-2750, and not to Rs. 2750.

(b) Yes Sir, if pay scales alone are taken into account.

(c) The pay scales of Joint Secretaries and above were revised partly because of enhancement of responsibilities in recent years and partly because a study of the pattern of recruitment to the All India Services and Central Services Class I had disclosed the need for a revision of the higher salaries in Government Ser-

Service, which had remained unchanged since 1947. These considerations did not apply to lower categories nor was a general revision of pay structure intended. The pay scales of lower categories were revised from 1-7-1959 on the recommendations of Second Pay Commission and they have also been given dearness allowance from time to time. Employees drawing pay between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 2250 p.m. have also been allowed dearness allowance at Rs. 100 p.m. with effect from 1-3-1966 with marginal adjustment upto Rs. 2350. Government do not propose to take any further steps in the matter for the present.

Wage Board for Working Journalists

995. **Shri P. Ramamurti:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees' representative on the Wage Board for Working Journalists has tendered his resignation from the membership of the Wage Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a new member has been nominated in his place?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Shri Kedar Ghosh resigned on the ground that he was appointed as General Manager of the Statesman.

(c) Yes, Shri S. B. Kolpe of Free Press Journal Bombay was appointed in his place.

Payment of arrears to Delhi Municipal Corporation School Teachers

997. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers in Delhi, especially employed in Municipal Corporation Schools, do not get their arrears of pay earlier than 6 to 7 years from the date when it is payable;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases pending in the Municipal Corporation which are more than five years old; and

(d) the approximate period the Corporation would take to settle them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Police Demonstration at Home Minister's Residence

998. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police demonstrated before his residence on the 14th and 15th April, 1967;

(b) if so, whether he met the delegation;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of Policemen arrested in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs: (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Home Minister addressed the demonstrating Policemen and while expressing sympathy with there legitimate grievances appealed to them that as members of the Police Force they should conduct themselves in a disciplined manner and resume work immediately.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The number of persons arrested near the residence of the Home Minister on 15th April 1967, was 687.

Wage Board for Leather Industry

999. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Board for Leather Industry has submitted its report;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and whether the interim report of the Board has been implemented by all Leather Units; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to get this implemented?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Wage Board has made recommendations for grant of interim relief and these have been accepted by the Government. Implementation of the recommendations is being secured through the State Governments from whom progress reports have been called for.

The submission of the final report of the Wage Board may require some more time in view of the size of the industry and the complex nature of the issues involved.

Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore

1000. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore during 1965-66 and 1966-67 in regard to Sales turnover, Profits, Exports and Import substitution; and

(b) how this improvement will help in meeting the telephone demand in all parts of the country?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri J. K. Gujral): (a) The position is as under :

	Sales turnover (including services) (Rs. in lakhs)	
1965-66		1252.58
1966-67	Profits	1778
	Before taxation	After providing for taxation
1965-66	198	74.33
1966-67	Rs. 275 lakhs (Budgeted. The accounts for 1966-67 are yet to be finalised.	
	Exports	
1965-66	Rs. lakhs 9.37	
1966-77	Rs. lakhs 81.17	
	Import substitution (savings of foreign exchange)	
1965-66	Approximately Rs. 55 lakhs	
1966-67	Approximately Rs. 42 lakhs	

(b) The production of telephones by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., is sufficient to meet the Plan requirements of the Posts & Telegraphs. However, the availability of funds of the Posts and Telegraphs Department this year is restricted due to limited resources. The expansion plan included in the draft Fourth Five Plan is, however, very much short of the actual demands from the public in the country.

Ghusick Colliery, Raniganj

1001. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an industrial dispute in the Ghusick Colliery, Raniganj about the dismissal of workers, which was not referred for adjudication by his Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Additional Sessions Judge, Asansol, in his judgement in April, 1967 passed strictures on the conduct of the Police and held that the dismissed workmen were falsely implicated by tutored witnesses; and

(c) if so, whether Government have since reconsidered the question of

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The Judge has not passed any strictures on the police, but he has held that the main prosecution witnesses were tutored by the Colliery Manager and that their evidence was not entitled to any weight.

(c) Yes. The dispute is being referred to adjudication.

Misuse of Funds of Indraprastha College for Women

1003. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-member Committee has been appointed by the University Grants Commission to look into charges of misuse of about Rs. 1 lakh from the students' fund and teachers' provident fund by the governing body of the Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c). No Committee has been appointed either by the Delhi University or by the University Grants Commission to look into charges of alleged misuse of the students' fund by the authorities of the College. At its meeting held on March 1, 1967, the University Grants Commission, however, set up a Committee to look into the question of the utilisation of the Provident Fund of the teachers of the Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi for meeting the deficit of the College. This Committee is yet to submit its report.

डाक जीवन बीमा

1004. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार डाक जीवन बीमा के प्रीमियम की दरों को कम करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और दरों में कितनी कमी की जायेगी ?

संचार विभाग में संसद्-कार्य तथा राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) तथा (ख). डाक जीवन बीमा की बीमा की किस्त की दरें 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से समर्पण बीमा के सम्बन्ध में 1 रु० 20 पै० से 3 रु० 60 पै० तक और आजीवन पालिसियों के सम्बन्ध में 3 रु० 60 पै० से 21 रु० 60 पै० तक प्रतिवर्ष प्रति हजार पहले ही कम कर दी गई है ।

मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

1005. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1967 में बिहार के उन के दौरे के समय बिहार के शिक्षा मंत्री ने उन से प्रार्थना की थी कि मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय दरभंगा में स्थापित की जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राज्य के शिक्षा मंत्री को सलाह दी गई थी कि नया विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की बजाय दरभंगा के वर्तमान संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय को प्रस्तावित मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में पुनर्गठित कर दिया जाए। इस बाबत विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में अब एक पक्ष प्राप्त हुआ है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कालेजों की वित्तीय स्थिति

1006. श्री विभूति मिश्र
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अधीन कुछ कालेजों की वित्तीय स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अथवा शिक्षा मंत्रालय का विचार कालेजों का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं। किन्तु दिल्ली के कालेजों को और अधिक उदारतापूर्वक अनुरक्षण अनुदान देने तथा कुछ मामलों में प्रबन्ध मण्डलों को उस अवधि तक अपने हाथ में लेने के प्रश्न की जिसे विश्वविद्यालय उचित समझे, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा गठित एक समिति द्वारा हाल ही में जांच की गई है। इसकी सिफारिशें इस समय आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं।

Central Assistance to Professional Colleges in J & K

1007. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to medical, Engineering and Agricultural colleges in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years;

(b) the number of Medical, Engineering and Agricultural Colleges separately in Jammu and Kashmir at present; and

(c) the percentage of minorities to whom admission is given in these colleges?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Local Telephone Call Rates in Delhi

1008. Shri V. Krishnamoorthy:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised local-telephone call rates in respect of the Public Call Telephone Booths in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for the upward revision of the rates; and

(c) the anticipated increase in the revenue on this account?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Yes Sir, the rates have been revised throughout the country including Delhi.

(b) It is not possible to change the mechanism of the coin box type public call offices to operate with the proposed coin of 5 paise denomination of considerably lesser weight. The mechanism has, therefore, to be made operative with two coins of 10 paise denomination.

(c) The anticipated additional revenue for the whole of the country is expected to be of the order of Rupees 4 lakhs per annum.

काश्मीर में जनमत संग्रह

1009. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कि काश्मीर अवामी संघर्ष समिति ने श्रीनगर में 1 अप्रैल, 1967 को इस मांग को पुन: दुहराया है कि काश्मीर में जनमत संग्रह कराने की व्यवस्था की जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1 अप्रैल, 1967 को काश्मीर अवामी संघर्ष समिति ने तो ऐसी कोई मांग नहीं की थी किन्तु सरकार को समिति का काश्मीर के लिए आत्म निर्णय सम्बन्धी दृष्टिकोण ज्ञात है । इस बारे में अनेक अवसरों पर सरकार ने अपने दृष्टिकोण की सार्वजनिक रूप से घोषणा कर दी है और उसको देखते हुए काश्मीर में जनमत संग्रह का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में शहरी सम्पत्ति कर

1010. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि राजधानी से समस्त शहरी सम्पत्ति पर भूमि-कर लगाया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सिफारिश को क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). स्थानीय निकायों की वित्त व्यवस्थाओं की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त जांच-आयोग ने अपने अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन में सिफारिश की थी कि लाभ के लिये प्रयोग में आने वाली या आ सकने योग्य समस्त शहरी सम्पत्ति पर, जिसमें सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति भी शामिल हैं, सम्पत्ति के मूल्य के 2½ प्रतिशत की दर से विकास कर लगाने के लिये एक उपयुक्त विधि-नियम स्वीकार किया जाय । तथापि आयोग ने बाद में 7-3-1967 को अपनी बैठक में अपनी सिफारिशों की पुन: परीक्षा करने का निश्चय किया । आयोग के अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन की प्रतीक्षा है ।

त्रिपुरा में भीषण आंधी

1011. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में त्रिपुरा में भीषण आंधी के फलस्वरूप जान व माल की भारी हानि हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सहायता की व्यवस्था करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एल० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). अप्रैल 1967 की 15, 17 और 18 तारीखों को त्रिपुरा के बहुत बड़े भाग में तूफानी आन्धियों और भीषण वर्षों का आक्रमण

हुआ जिसके फलस्वरूप सम्पति को लगभग 23 लाख 95 हजार रुपये की क्षतिपहुंची। 27 व्यक्ति मारे गए और काफी बड़ी संख्या में घायल हुए। धान, ग्राम और कटहल की खड़ी खेतियों क क्षति पहुंची।

(ग) (I) अविलम्ब सहायता की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 5 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकार की गई।

(II) मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों की सहायता के लिए प्रधान मंत्री की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा निधि में से 25,000 की राशि स्वीकार की को गई।

(III) जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सम्पत्ति को तूफान से क्षति पहुंची थी उनके मामलों में तीन महीने तक का अग्रिम वेतन स्वीकार किया गया।

(IV) त्रिपुरा के समान्य कोटे के अलावा, दो हजार टन चावल दिया गया और मई क अन्त तक दो हजार टन और दिये जाने की आशा है।

(V) बिना मूल्य बीज बांटने की व्यवस्था की गई और बनों में सन-घास बांस तथा लकड़ी के खम्बों जैसा इमारती सामान बिना दाम दिये निकालने की अनुमति दी गई।

Dhori Colliery Accident

1012. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has so far been taken against the persons held responsible for the violation of mining safety regulations leading to the Dhori Colliery disaster in 1965; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Two criminal cases have been instituted against the owner, agent and the manager of Dhori Colliery and these are pending trial in the Court of the Munsif-Magistrate at Hazaribagh. Besides, a Court of Enquiry to enquire into the conduct of the Manager of the Colliery is being constituted under Regulation 25 of Coal Mines Regulations.

(b) Does not arise.

Subscriber's Trunk Dialling Facilities

1013. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Subscribers' Trunk Dialling facilities will soon be available in Delhi, Madras, Kanpur and Bombay;

(b) the names of the important cities to be connected on such S.T.D. network by the end of 1967;

(c) whether it is a fact that Calcutta will have to wait several years more for such facilities; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Subscriber trunk dialling facilities on a point to point basis are already available from Delhi, Madras and Kanpur to other stations. New type of trunk automatic exchanges at Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras are already under installation. These,

when completed, will provide subscriber trunk dialling facilities between these stations as well as other stations, which will be connected to these exchanges.

(b) The Trunk automatic exchanges at Madras, Bombay and Delhi are expected to be commissioned by the end of 1967. Subscriber trunk dialling facilities will then be available between some of the stations, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Chandigarh, Jullundur, Full interconnection between these stations and extensions to other stations will be done progressively.

(c) Yes, for about three years. However, certain modifications to the Calcutta system to permit subscriber trunk dialling working into Calcutta is already on hand.

(d) The local exchanges at Calcutta are of a special type, called the "Director System". This system was adopted for Calcutta about twenty years ago and, at that time, it provided the most flexible and economical solution for automatising the working of Calcutta and its environs. The technical features of this system are such that changes and modifications to circuits became necessary for introducing subscriber trunk dialling working. The problem was given high priority and necessary changes have been designed in India. The equipments were manufactured and tried out successfully. Full quantities of equipments for making the changes have been ordered on the Indian Telephone Industries and some of them have been delivered and the modifications are in hand.

Mechanisation of Accounts in Bombay Regional Office of Employees Provident Fund

1014. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Umanath:
Shri K. Ramani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sub-committee of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund looked into the problem of mechanisation of accounts in the Bombay Regional Office;

(b) whether the sub-committee submitted a report to the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund on the usefulness, or otherwise, of mechanisation of the Provident Fund accounts with IBM assistance; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the sub-committee and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Committee has not made any specific recommendation. It has in its report to the Central Board of Trustees pointed out certain deficiencies on the part of the Regional Provident Fund Office, the IBM Organisation and the Industrial establishments as a result of which there has been delay in issue of accounts slips to the subscribers. The Committee has also given certain calculations which showed that processing by manual process would cost Rs. 15.69 lakhs a year as against Rs. 17.10 lakhs by IBM Machines. Action is being taken to remove the deficiencies in question and on scrutiny it has also been found that the calculations made by the Committee required correction and that the manual process was not cheaper. The report of the Committee was considered by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund which has decided to continue to use the machines for the present. The Employees' Provident Fund is an autonomous Organisation and it can itself decide how it gets its accounting done.

Procurement of Equipment from U.S.A.

1015. Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstar-

red Question No. 533 on the 5th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the discussion with the U.S. authorities regarding the draft loan agreement for the procurement of equipment from U.S.A. has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Representation for Cultural Programme in Mexico on Olympic Games

1016. Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been invited to represent its cultural heritage as a part of the fringe programme to be held in Mexico city at the time of Olympic games; and

(b) if so, the details of the cultural team to be sent there?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received about India's participation in some of the cultural events to be held at the time of the Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968: The proposal is under examination.

Wage Board for Working Journalists

1017. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Wage Board for Working Journalists has threatened to resign from his position;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have received representations from organisations of Working Journalists in the country protesting against the inordinate delay in completing the work of the Wage Board?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Government have received no threat of resignation from the Chairman.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

1018 श्री हुकम चन्द-कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 115 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों पर, हिन्दी कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों के बारे में भी कोई अंतिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो निर्णय करने में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर हां में हो तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के अनुभाग अधिकारी और नीचे के संवर्गों के विकेन्द्रीकरण के कारण, हिन्दी कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों का एक समुच्चय बनाने के संबंध में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिश को स्वीकार करना व्यवहार्य नहीं हो सका है । तथापि हिन्दी अधिकारी के पद को चयन के द्वारा भरने के संबंध में, विभिन्न

मंत्रालयों की सलाह से एक जैसे भरती के नियमों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सहमति प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद इन नियमों को लागू किया जायेगा ।

हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड द्वारा तालाबन्दी

1019. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 109 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण ने हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप हुई तालाबन्दी के कारणों की जांच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अभी इस कार्य में कितना समय लग जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) प्रबन्धकों द्वारा पुनर्गठन की योजना चालू करने सम्बन्धी एक औद्योगिक विवाद को अतिरिक्त औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, दिल्ली के पास न्यायनिर्णय के लिए भेज दिया गया है। न्यायाधिकरण ने अभी तक अपना निर्णय नहीं दिया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा कुछ और समय लेने की सम्भावना है।

(घ) उत्पादन में कमी और विक्रय में हानि के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Language of U.P.S.C. Examinations

1020. **Shri S. Supakar:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrangement to hold the examinations of the Union Public Service Commission in the regional languages has been finalised; and

(b) if so, from which year the examinations will be held in the regional languages?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under detailed examination in consultation with the U.P.S.C. No firm indication of the year from which examinations will start in the regional languages can be given at present.

प्रधान मंत्री के लिये सुरक्षा व्यवस्था

1021. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री वि० ब० सिंह :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री राम किशन गुप्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 114 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस बीच प्रधान मंत्री के उड़ीसा के दौरे में उनकी

सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी मामले की जांच पूरी कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार की जांच के ब्यौरे की प्रतीक्षा है।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के नये स्कूल

1022. **श्री ओंकार लाल सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विद्यार्थियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1967-68 में नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका का विचार कितने नये स्कूल खोलने का है तथा उनका विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : 1967-68 में कोई नया स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि दाखिला चाहने वाले सभी नये विद्यार्थियों को विद्यमान स्कूलों द्वारा दाखिल दिये जाने की आशा है।

त्रिपुरा में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का बड़ी संख्या में आना

1023. **श्री ओंकार सिंह :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान से त्रिपुरा में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का बड़े पैमाने पर पुनः आना आरम्भ हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले एक अथवा दो महीनों में पाकिस्तान से पहली बार त्रिपुरा आने वाले विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और किन परिस्थितियों ने उन्हें ऐसा करने पर बाध्य किया; और

(ग) क्या त्रिपुरा के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई सूचना दी है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि निकटवर्ती कुछ महीनों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से त्रिपुरा आने वाले प्रव्रजकों के प्रवाह में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1-3-1967 से 13-5-1967 तक 2,907 व्यक्तियों के 510 परिवार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से त्रिपुरा आये हैं। उनके द्वारा प्रव्रजन के बताये गये मुख्य कारण निम्न थे :—

(1) उनके धार्मिक संस्कारों तथा शिक्षा पद्धति में हस्तक्षेप के फलस्वरूप असुरक्षा की भावना,

(2) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में कठिन आर्थिक स्थिति तथा बहुमत समुदाय द्वारा आर्थिक बहिष्कार,

(3) बड़े पैमाने पर स्त्रियों से छेड़-छाड़, हरण तथा बलात्कार,

(4) बहुमत समुदाय के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों के बारे में स्थानीय अधिकारियों तथा न्यायालयों द्वारा निवारण प्राप्त करने में असमर्थता।

(ग) जी, हां।

Inter-State Border Disputes

1024. **Shri Swell:**
Shri Kikar Singh:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Kolai Biraa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which

are involved in the inter-state border disputes at present;

(b) the nature of each dispute; and

(c) the step being taken by the Central Government to solve these disputes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Border disputes are pending between the States of Maharashtra and Mysore, Mysore and Kerala and Assam and Nagaland.

(b) The first dispute relates to the re-adjustment of the borders between the two States by the transfer of certain Marathi speaking areas from Mysore to Maharashtra and certain Kannada speaking areas from Maharshtra to Mysore. The second dispute is on the point whether Kasargod Taluk which was included in Kerala under the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, should be transferred to Mysore. The third dispute between the States of Assam and Nagaland is over the precise boundary between the two States. The Government of Nagaland have also claimed some reserved forests in Assam.

(c) The border disputes between Maharashtra-Mysore and Mysore-Kerala have been referred to a Commission set up by the Government of India consisting of Shri Mehr Chand Mahajan, retired Chief Justice of India. The report of the Commission is awaited. Position in regard to the dispute between Assam and Nagaland was indicated in reply to Starred Question No. 52 on 24th May, 1967 in the Lok Sabha. It was mentioned therein that the suggestion made by the Chief Minister, Nagaland, for appointment of a boundary commission was under consideration and that meanwhile the Chief Ministers of the two States had agreed to the matter being discussed at official level.

Upgrading of I.A.S. Officers in West Bengal

1025. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri B. K. Modak:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. Officers in the West Bengal Cadre upgraded to the rank of Commissioners during the period between 1960 and 1966;

(b) the comparative position in other States;

(c) the total financial benefit accrued to such officers of upgrading; and

(d) whether Government propose to recommend their reversion to their original position as an economy measure?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wage Board for Film Industry

1026. Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Hakam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 586 on the 5th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the composition and terms of reference of the wage board for film industry have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when they are likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) to (c). The particulars of employers' and workers' representatives have been called for from their respective organisations. The appointment of the Board will be finalized after these are received.

Clash between Security Forces & Mizos

1027. Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a severe clash between our Security Forces and Mizos took place on the 9th April, 1967;

(b) whether any arms and ammunition has been captured; and

(c) if so, the markings of which countries were found thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The recovered arms/ammunition had earlier been lost to the hostiles.

Genetics and Biometry Laboratory, Bhubaneswar

1028. Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri V. Vishwanatha Menon:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Baburao Patel:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that the Genetics and Biometry Laboratory founded by the late Prof. J.B.S. Haldane in Bhubaneswar is facing closure due to financial difficulties;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give assistance to this laboratory; and

(c) the nature of assistance which Government are likely to extend?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) It is reported by the Government of Orissa that the Laboratory is being closed from the 31st July, 1967 on termination of period of contract executed by State Government with late Prof. Haldane and subsequently with Shri Jayakar. The closure is not due to financial difficulties.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बर्मा से दिल्ली आये हुये भारतीयों के पुनर्वास पर व्यय

1029. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा से दिल्ली आये हुए भारतीयों को फिर से बसाने के लिये वर्ष 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 के दौरान कितनी राशि नियत की गई थी;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी राशि खर्च की गई और कितने व्यक्तियों को उससे लाभ पहुंचा; और

(ग) इनमें कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को दिल्ली में बसाया जा चुका है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क)

1965-66	95,000 रुपये
1966-67	50,000 रुपये

(ख)

वर्ष	वितरित की गई राशि	लाभ पाने वालों की संख्या
1965-66	26,700 रुपये	21
1966-67	49,000 रुपये	33

(ग) 375 परिवार ।

देश में विदेशी तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ

1030. **श्री राम चरण :** क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकीय इंजीनियरिंग तथा औद्योगिक संस्थापनों में कितने विदेशी तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन विदेशी तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों के स्थान पर विदेशों में काम कर रहे भारतीय तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों को विदेशी विशेषज्ञों को दिये जाने वाले वेतनमानों पर रखने के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) से (ग). जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रश्न का क्षेत्र विस्तृत होने के कारण, जानकारी एकत्र करने में जितना समय और धन लगेगा वह परिणाम के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

पढ़े लिखे लोगों में बेरोजगारी

1031. **श्री राम चरण :**
श्री मोहसिन :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के पश्चात् पढ़े-लिखे तथा कम पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या (राज्यवार) क्या थी तथा अब उनकी संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इन आंकड़ों से यह सिद्ध होता है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संख्या को कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग): सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

मंत्रियों के निजी कर्मचारी

1032. **श्री राम चरण :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री और केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों, राज्य-मंत्रियों और उपमंत्रियों के साथ इस समय काम कर रहे उनके निजी अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकघर की सुविधाएं

1033. **श्री राम चरण :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय कितने डाकघर हैं और कितने डाकघरों में बचत बैंक की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) आगामी दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार का कितने नये डाकघर खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या नये डाकघरों में टेलीफोन और तार की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होंगी?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 11,698 डाकघरों में से 6,911 डाकघरों में बचत बैंक की सुविधा उपलब्ध है।

(ख) पूंजी के उपलब्ध होने और मानदंड पूरे होने पर 827 डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) कुछ प्रस्तावित नये डाकघरों में टेलीफोन और तार की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। लेकिन इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार डाकघर किसी "श्रेणी" वाले स्थान पर स्थित हो; अन्यथा प्रस्ताव लाभप्रद होने चाहिए या उन पर होने वाली हानि की पूर्ति की गारंटी मिलनी चाहिए।

Monthly Emoluments of C. R. P. Constabulary

1934. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total monthly emoluments paid to the Constables and Head Constables of the Central Reserve Police;

(b) whether these emoluments are equal to or less than the emoluments paid by States to their police constables and head-constables; and

(c) if less, by how much per month and *vis-a-vis* which State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The following emoluments are admissible to Constables and Head Constables of the Central Reserve Police:

	Pay Scales	*Dearness Allowance*
1. Constables	Rs. 75-1-85-EB-2-95	Rs. 47/- p.m.
2. Head Constables	Rs. 100-3-130	Rs. 47/- for pay upto Rs. 109/- and Rs. 70/ for pay of Rs. 110/-or more

Besides, they are also eligible for house rent allowance @ 7-1/2 per cent of pay when they are not accommodated in the lines whether at the Headquarters or in the detachment area. They are also entitled to a detachment allowance at varying rates and city compensatory allowance wherever admissible.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Officers from States on Deputation in Delhi

1936. Shrimati Savitri Shyam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Civil Service Officers from other States who were on deputation with the Delhi Administration on the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the original date from which each such Officer is on continuous deputation from his parent State;

(c) the number out of these Officers who are in receipt of special pay or deputation allowance;

(d) whether it is a fact that a number of senior officers of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Services have been denied special allowance posts because large number of such posts are blocked by these deputationists; and

(e) whether Government propose to revert all deputationists to their parent States since the Union Territory of Delhi has now its own State cadre of Civil Service Officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-482/67].

Institution of Governors

1037. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from the States against the continuance of the institution of Governors;

(b) the grounds adduced in such representations; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of Biological Laboratory at Palampur

1038. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Biological Laboratory is proposed to be set up at Palampur during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that land had been acquired by the Punjab Government at Palampur for Rs. 22 lakhs for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the time by which the construction work of the Laboratory will be taken up?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) In view of the allocation of Rs. 46 crores only for Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research the priorities for the various projects included therein (of which the Biological Laboratory is a part) are being reviewed by a Committee in accordance with the decision of the Governing Body taken at its meeting held on 19th November, 1966.

(b) Yes, Sir. At a cost of Rs. 21.00 lakhs.

(c) It is difficult to indicate the time schedule for the construction of the Laboratory building at this stage in view of the position explained at (a) above.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees in Kangra Division

1039. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and spent for the construction of quarters in the Kangra Postal Division during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allocated during 1967-68 and the places where quarters are to be constructed?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs & Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) No separate allocations of funds are made for Divisions. Funds are allotted to the Circle as a whole. During 1966-67, one SPM's quarter at Kangra was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 15000.

(b) During 1967-68, 5 units of staff quarters are proposed to be constructed at Palampur. In addition to this, approval for acquisition of land at Kangra for construction of staff quarters has been accorded. The approximate cost would be Rs. 60,000.

राज्यों में निःशुल्क प्राथमिक शिक्षा

1040. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई राज्यों में अब भी प्राथमिक शिक्षा सर्वथा निःशुल्क नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और इसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) सारे देश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को निःशुल्क करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). राज्यों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, विशेष स्कूलों और पश्चिमी बंगाल के कुछ शहरी स्कूलों को छोड़ कर सारे देश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा निःशुल्क है। पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के अनुसार मुख्य कठिनाई पैसे की कमी की है किन्तु ऐसा बताया गया है कि एक अलग अधिनियम सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे कलकत्ता नगर निगम शहर में निःशुल्क अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा लागू कर सकने में समर्थ हो सके।

Rehabilitation During the Fourth Plan

1041. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the rehabilitation of migrants and displaced persons during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the number of new and old agriculturist families rehabilitated so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A total provision of Rs. 93.00 crores has been made in the Draft Outline of Fourth Plan for rehabilitation of displaced persons, repatriates and the development of special areas.

(b) According to information available with the Department, approximately 3.96 lakhs families of old and 21,500 families of new migrants from East Pakistan have been granted rehabilitation assistance for resettlement on land.

Administration of NEFA

1042. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Bishnuram Medhi, former Governor of Madras had submitted a memorandum to the Committee of Administrative Reforms advising it to bring NEFA under the Administration of the Assam Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Shri Bishnuram Medhi has written a letter to the Chairman, Administrative Reforms Commission on points relating to the administration of hill areas.

(b) Does not arise, since it is for the Commission to consider Shri Medhi's letter.

Salar Jung Library

1043. **Shri S. A. Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Salar Jung Library has been taken over by Government;

(b) if so, whether any inventory of the books and manuscripts has been prepared; and

(c) the particulars thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) By virtue of the decree passed in C.S. 18 of 1958 on the file of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, the Salar Jung Library along with the Salar Jung Museum was vested in the Government of India. Subsequently with the coming into force of the Salar Jung Museum Act, 1961 (No. 26 of 1961) and the consequent appointment of the Salar Jung Museum Board, the Museum as well as the Library has been vested in the said Board.

(b) and (c). The entire Library including books, qatas and manuscripts in all languages whether printed or handwritten on paper or other material was included in the list marked 'B' and annexed to the compromise deed which was filed with the Decree passed by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

Apology Form circulated to students in M. P.

1044. Shri Deven Sen:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Apology Form circulated by the Madhya Pradesh Government on which signatures of college students were obtained last year;

(b) whether extraction of such apologies is held to be in conformity with the dignity of the students of free country and the principle of the Government's educational policy;

(c) whether the State Government have been advised to withdraw these forms; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Madhya Pradesh Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). Following the student disturbances at Gwalior last year, Madhya Pradesh Government required that the colleges at Gwalior which had been closed would be opened if an undertaking was given by the students that they would not indulge in any unlawful activity in future. The view of the State Government was that there is no indignity involved in giving such an undertaking.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Neglect of Archaeological Sites

1045. Shri Deven Sen:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the neglect of the archaeological sites such as the Chalukyan temples in the Bijapur *District of Mysore, Bagh caves in* Madhya Pradesh etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect these and other historical, cultural and architectural monuments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) These monuments are in a fairly good state of preservation and are receiving usual attention along with other monuments and sites protected and maintained by the Survey according to priority and extent of funds.

पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र में घुसपैठ

1048. **श्री प० ला० बाकणकर :** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने दिसम्बर, 1966 और जनवरी, 1967 में अनेक बार भारतीय राज्य-क्षेत्र में घुसपैठ की और भारतीय नागरिकों और सैनिकों पर गोली चलाई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितने भारतीय मारे गये;

(ग) भारतीय सैनिकों ने क्या प्रतिक्रियात्मक कार्यवाही की ;

(घ) क्या पाकिस्तानी सरकार और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के पर्यवेक्षकों को इस की सूचना दी गई थी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में कोई मत व्यक्त किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ङ). इस अवधि के दौरान पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा गुजरात, राजस्थान और पंजाब की सीमाओं पर कोई घुसपैठ नहीं की गई । हां, अन्यत्र घुसपैठ की निम्नलिखित घटनाओं की सूचना प्राप्त हुई :—

पश्चिमी बंगाल

(i) ई० पी० आर० के सैनिकों तथा पाकिस्तानी ग्रामीणों ने बूराबूरी (एल० वाई० 9251) द्वारकाभारी (एल० वाई० 9450) क्षेत्र से 9 दिसम्बर, 1966 को सीमा स्तम्भ हटाने की चेष्टा की । विरोध-पत्र भेज दिया गया जिसके फलस्वरूप सीमा स्तम्भ दोबारा लगा दिया गया ।

(ii) ई० पी० आर० के सैनिकों ने 12 जनवरी, 1967 को दो भैंसों और एक हल के साथ एक भारतीय नागरिक को मलिक सुल्तानपुर (व्यू० एच० 9358) से अपहृत कर लिया । बाद को यह भारतीय नागरिक छोड़ दिया गया । एक प्रबल विरोध पत्र भेजा गया ।

आसाम

कुछ ई० पी० आर० के सैनिक 25-1-1967 को डालू (आर० ए० 2403) थाने में हाथी घोड़ा (मान चित्र में नहीं दिखाया गया) पर अवैध रूप से भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुस आए और पी० डब्लू० डी० से एक कन्ट्रेक्टर को अपहृत कर ले गए । (बाद में हमारे विरोध पत्र के फलस्वरूप कन्ट्रेक्टर को वापस लौटा दिया गया ।

त्रिपुरा

ई० पी० आर० के संरक्षण में 6 पाकिस्तानी नागरिक 7 जनवरी, 1967 को दिन के दो बजे बारजुल (नक्शे में नहीं दिखाया गया) पर अवैध रूप से भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुस आए और तीन मवेशियों के साथ एक भारतीय नागरिक को अपहृत कर ले गए । राजनगर से सीमा सुरक्षा दल का एक दस्ता एक दम मौके पर भेजा गया । पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स के सैनिकों ने एक राऊंड गोली दागी और पाकिस्तान की तरफ पीछे लौट गए । हमारे पक्ष में कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ । अपहृत व्यक्ति, अपने मवेशियों के साथ उसी दिन तीन बजे लौटा दिया गया । भारत सरकार ने प्रबल विरोध प्रगट किया

जम्मू व काश्मीर

9 दिसम्बर, 1966 को पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में से सशस्त्र व्यक्ति युद्ध विराम रेखा से 580 गज अन्दर की ओर स्थित ग्राम चण्डा में अवैध रूप से घुस आए हमारे पक्ष में जन हानि की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली । सैनिक अधिकारियों ने इस घटना की सूचना संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के निरीक्षकों को दे दी ।

राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले में शरणार्थी

1049 श्री प० ला० बारपाल : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले में जिन शरणार्थियों को मुआवजे के बिना किस्तों के आधार पर मकान दिये गये थे उन्हें कुछ किस्तों का भुगतान समय पर न करने के कारण उन के मकानों की नीलामी किये जाने के नोटिस दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या अकाल के कारण उन की खराब आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए किस्तों के भुगतान की अवधि को बढ़ा कर उन्हें एक बार फिर विस्थापित होने से बचाया जायेगा ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र): (क) 1964 वर्ष के बाद ऐसे कोई नोटिस जारी नहीं किये गये हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Desertions from Dandakaranya

1050. **Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 500 refugees have left the Dandakaranya and other camps and gone back to West Bengal during March and April, 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that these refugees have been compelled to leave these camps, as it was impossible for them to get themselves properly and economically rehabilitated; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to find suitable alternative ways of rehabilitation for these refugees at an early date?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. According to reports received, 171 families had gone back to West Bengal from various camps and rehabilitation settlements outside West Bengal.

(b) It is not correct that rehabilitation measures taken for their benefit were not adequate.

(c) Does not arise.

Civil Defence Legislation

1051. **Shri K. Haldar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Civil Defence legislation is proposed to be introduced in Parliament to replace the Defence of India Act;

(b) whether the State Chief Ministers have supported this measures; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments who were consulted have generally supported the measure.

(c) To provide legal cover to the continuance of the various Civil Defene measures after the lifting of Emergency.

भारत में विदेशी ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारक

1052 श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि धर्म-प्रचारकों को अमरीका के केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर

विभाग (सेण्ट्रल इंटैलीजेंस एजेंसी) से भी सहायता मिलती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Unemployment in Industrial Sector

1053. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Rao:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large-scale unemployment in the industrial sector;

(b) if so, the break-up thereof in prominent cities of India; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Information is not available.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Popularisation of National Discipline Scheme

1054. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the popularisation of the National Discipline Scheme during 1966-67; and

(b) the number of new schools and institutions which have started this scheme during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (b). The National Discipline Scheme has been merged in the National Fitness Corps Programme from 1965-66. During the year 1966-67, 5969 additional schools/institutions covering about 14,80,000 students have been brought under the National Fitness Corps Programme.

Cultural Festival in Utkal University

1055. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Grants were given to the Utkal University for organising cultural festivals during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

One Man Commission on Boundary Dispute

1056. Shri M. N. Naghnoor: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the One Man Commission on Boundary Dispute between Mysore-Maharashtra and Kerala asked for clarification from the Central Government regarding the inclusion of Sholapur, Akkalkot and Kasargod in the terms of reference; and

(b) if so, whether any clarification has been given to the Commission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). In Arpril, 1967, the Commission sought

instructions from the Government on the point whether it should go into certain claims made by the Government of Mysore in respect of Sholapur and Akalkot talukas and certain other areas. The Commission also suggested for the consideration of the Government that the Mysore-Kerala border dispute relating to Kasargod might be withdrawn from its jurisdiction as the Kerala Government did not submit any memorandum relating to this issue. As the Commission had been set up to go into the "existing border disputes", the Government decided that the Commission may itself determine the scope of the expression "existing border dispute" between the States of Maharashtra and Mysore having regard to the claims made, and views expressed in the documents relating to the dispute by the two State Governments or their representatives, during the period following the enforcement of the scheme for the reorganisation of the States and before the setting up of the Commission, and after taking into consideration the views expressed by the two State Governments in their communications to the Commission on the scope of its enquiry. The Commission was apprised of this decision. The Commission was also requested to go into the Mysore-Kerala border dispute in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India by which it was constituted.

Unemployed Technical Persons in Mysore

1057. **Shri Mohsin:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of diploma holders in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Courses and persons trained in various trades in Industrial Trade Institutions have remained unemployed in Mysore State;

(b) the number of such persons registered with various Employment Exchanges in the State; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide employment to them?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) The information is not available.

Category of applicant	Number on Live Register as on 25.5.1967
1. *Diploma holders in Engineering*	
(*i*) Civil	1,351
(*ii*) Mechanical	1,162
(*iii*) Electrical	743
2. *Industrial Training Institute passed Trainees*	2,103

(c) Various Development Schemes included in Five Year Plans will generate increasing number of employment opportunities for unemployed persons (including diploma holders in engineering and craftsmen).

Postal Services in Rajasthan

1058. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhaleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered by the postal services in Rajasthan till the end of April, 1967; and

(b) the number of villages proposed to be covered by postal services during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) All the 34,136 villages are covered.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Revenue outstanding in Rajasthan

1859. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of telephone revenue outstanding at present in Rajasthan; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the same?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Rs. 5.01 lakhs on 1-1-1967 for bills issued upto 30-9-1967.

(b) Action has been taken to enforce the disconnection of telephones of defaulting subscribers. Other special steps, such as, pursuing the defaulting subscribers, recourse to legal action, where necessary, are also being taken to secure early settlement.

Post Offices in Rajasthan

1860. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert a few sub-Post Offices into Head Post Offices and Branch Post Offices into sub-Post Offices in Rajasthan during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-483/67].

Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan

1861. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan as on the 30th April, 1967;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase their number during 1967-68; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) 107.

(b) Yes.

(c) Exchanges are likely to be opened at the following stations during 1967-68:

Baggar, Bhusawar, Chowthka—Barwara, Gajsinghpur, Govindgarh (JP) Karauli, Kesrisinghpur, Khandela, Kuchaman City, Nagpur, Nimbaheda, Padampur, Sadulpur, Sardarshahar, Sri Bijainagar.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates Registered in Orissa and Rajasthan

1862. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered in the various Employment Exchanges in Orissa and Rajasthan, as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number out of them who were provided with employment

assistance upto the end of April, 1967?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is collected at half yearly intervals relating to June and December. Latest figures are given below:

State	Number on Live Register as on 31-12-1966		Number of placements effected during 1966	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	6,473	8,294	1,899	1,625
Rajasthan	7,019	1,398	1,460	312

Orissa Government Officials Working in Central Government Offices

1063. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of Orissa Government Officers working in the Central Government Offices at present and the posts held by them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): There are 33 ICS/IAS Officers who are working under the Centre. Of them:

2 are Secretaries

8 are Joint Secretaries

5 are Deputy Secretaries

2 are Under Secretaries

And other 16 are holding equivalent posts.

Private Radio Sets

1064. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private radio sets detected by the Posts and Telegraphs Department State-wise, till the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) The number of unlicensed radio sets detected during the calender year ending 31-12-1966 for which figures are available are as follows:

1.	Andhra	7,838
2.	Assam	3,432
3.	Bihar	8,400
4.	Delhi	7,556
5.	Gujrat	10,141
6.	J & K	1,283
7.	Kerala	4,994
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3,480
9.	Mysore	5,531
10.	Maharashtra	10,418
11.	Madras	13,846
12.	Orissa	2,063
13.	Punjab	17,143
14.	Rajasthan	6,083
15.	U. P.	11,609
16.	W. Bengal	5,917
		1,19,734

(b) Detected cases are pursued till licences are taken on payment of the licence fee and surcharge. During the

year ending 31-12-1966 the no. of detection cases settled is given below:

1.	Andhra	2,576
2.	Assam	4,984
3.	Bihar	8,279
4.	Delhi	7,562
5.	Gujrat	10,305
6.	J & K	1,097
7.	Kerala	3,765
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3,482
9.	Mysore	5,131
10.	Maharashtra	10,163
11.	Madras	11,665
12.	Orissa	1,024
13.	Punjab	15.492
14.	Rajasthan	5,586
15.	U. P.	10,871
16.	W. Bengal	7,602
		1,09,577

P. &. T. Building, Rayaguda

1065. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Sub-Post Office building at Rayaguda in Koraput district (Orissa) has been completed;

(b) if so, when the new building will be occupied by this office; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) and (b). The construction of the building is complete, but for the installation of water supply and sanitary fittings. This will be attended to by the State PWD shortly. The building is likely to be occupied by December, 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

Tribal Labour

1066. Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently conducted any survey of the working conditions of the tribal labour in the industrial areas of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of India have not carried out recently any survey of tribal labour in industrial areas of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Neyveli Lignite Mines

1067. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious labour dispute has now arisen at the Neyveli Lignite Mines due to the withdrawal of several concessions which the labour enjoyed so far;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to settle the dispute and avert a strike;

(c) whether the employees are paid 4 per cent Bonus as per the decision of Government on the application of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in the Public Undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Regional Labour Commissioner, Madras has intervened in the matter and advised the management to consider the workers' demands for restoring the benefits of holidays and medical facilities.

(c) and (d). According to the management, bonus under the Act is payable only from the accounting year 1967-68.

Cantonment Area, Imphal

1068. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the Cantonment area now occupied by the Assam Rifles from the present site to a suitable one outside Imphal;

(b) whether any request for the said shifting has come from the Manipur Administration or the local bodies like the Imphal Municipality or from the private agencies; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No Sir.

(b) No such request has come to Government from any source, but the Imphal Municipal Board is understood to have passed a resolution demanding shifting of the Assam Rifles from the present site.

(c) Does not arise.

System of Education

1069. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. K. N. Saxena of the National Council of Educational Research and Training has submitted a report to his Ministry on a "critical and comparative study of the systems of education in the Soviet Union, the U.S.A. and India";

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether his recommendation that the three-language formula can succeed in India has been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c). A stencilled document bearing this title by the author has been received in the Ministry. It gives author's general impressions of certain institutions visited by him in the United States and U.S.S.R. It also contains, among other things, a number of radio talks and short articles dealing with such matters as extra-curricular activities, Gandhiji's concept of Basic Education, new type tests in general science, search for scientific talent, guidance and counselling, international understanding, role of voluntary educational organisations, etc. The title is a misnomer as there is hardly anything critical or in the nature of a comparative study in the document. There is no discussion of the three-language formula in the report.

Maithili Language

1070. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sahitya Academy has recognised Maithili as a regional language;

(b) whether it is a fact that Calcutta, Bihar, Allahabad and other Universities have post-Graduate classes in Maithili since long and there are hundreds of Graduates and Post-graduate scholars in Maithili; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to include it in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Sahitya Academy has recognised Maithili as one of the languages for purposes of its programmes.

(b) According to the information available with the University Grants Commission, facilities for Post-graduate and research work exist in Bhagalpur, Bihar and Patna Universities only. In addition to these, a paper or a part of paper in Maithili can be offered in M.A. (Hindi) or Linguistics in some other Universities. During 1965-66, 51 students had enrolled for M.A. degree in Maithili in Bihar and Patna Universities and 4 candidates had taken

up research work for Ph. D in Maithili in Bhagalpur, Bihar and Patna Universities.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Zonal Councils

1071. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make Zonal Councils more active, as envisaged in the States Reorganisation Act; and

(b) the number of meetings of the Zonal Councils held during the last two years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The Zonal Councils are functioning in accordance with the scheme of these Councils embodied in the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and have been playing a useful role in dealing with matters of common interest. No proposal to modify the existing scheme is under consideration.

(b) Since January 1965, the Eastern Zonal Council held three meetings and the Northern Zonal Council and the Southern Zonal Council held one meeting each.

Working of Delhi Administration

1072. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri Gadilingana Gowd:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a press statement (*Hindustan Times*, dated the 9th May, 1967, Page 3) by the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration, accusing Government of interfering in the day-to-day working of the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The press statement, as it appeared in the newspaper, has come to the notice of the Government. However, no communication has been received either from the Chief Executive Councillor or the Delhi Administration complaining of such interference.

Indiscipline among Students

1073. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of growing indiscipline among students was taken up at the Conference of State Education Ministers which took place in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सब-पोस्टमास्टरों को रविवार को छुट्टी

1074 श्री क० नि० मधुकर : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन डाकखानों में, जो तार घर भी हैं, सब-पोस्टमास्टरों को प्रत्येक रविवार को दो घंटे अतिरिक्त कार्य करने के लिए कहा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें अतिरिक्त समय तक कार्य करने के लिए भत्ता दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो पिछले अगस्त से बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में तरकिस के सब-पोस्टमास्टरों को अधिक समय तक कार्य करने का

पता बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि उन्हें प्रत्येक रविवार को अधिक समय तक कार्य करने के लिए कहा जाता है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां, उन डाकघरों में जो रविवारों को खुले रहते हैं और जहां कि सब पोस्ट मास्टर ही संकेतक का काम करने के लिए उपलब्ध रहता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, उस समय तक नहीं जब तक कि नियन्त्रक तारघरों द्वारा उनसे ड्यूटी पर उपस्थित रहने के लिए नहीं कहा जाता ।

(ग) इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Bomb found in a parcel

1075. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two persons were killed on the spot and six others injured when a bomb in a postal parcel exploded after it had been opened in Nara Village, district Kanpur (U.P.) on the 22nd March, 1967;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Yes Sir. It is a fact that a registered parcel booked at Barabanki post office and delivered through Nara Khurd branch post office Distt. Kanpur, contained a ball like thing which exploded, when the parcel was opened by one of the persons sitting near the addressee on 21-3-1967 and not on 22-3-1967 as mentioned in the Question. Two persons are reported to have been killed and another two received injuries.

(b) and (c). The incident has been reported to the police and their enquiries are in progress. Action to avoid such incidents as may be possible will be taken on receipt of the result of the police investigations.

Deployment of Scientists

1076. **Shri Meetha Lal:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 100,000 scientists have been wrongly deployed; and

(b) if so, whether a streamlining of their deployment will be done for the maximum utilization of their services?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) A monograph on the results of a sample enumeration of scientific and technical personnel during 1961, published by the Registrar General of India, projects certain percentages of scientific and technical personnel on 'non-technical employment'. Non-technical employment includes jobs in the technical departments not requiring scientific or technical skill.

(b) Job opportunities are dependent on the general progress, including industrial progress, in the country. In the scientific and technical departments, generally, non-technical deployment of technical personnel is kept to the minimum necessary.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन

1077. **श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :** क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों तथा अध्यापिकाओं के वेतन-क्रम पिछले 20 वर्षों से नहीं बढ़ाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने वेतन-क्रमों को बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं । दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन के लिए की गई दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1-7-1959 से संशोधित किए गए थे। इस प्रकार संशोधित वेतनमान सरकारी, सरकार से सहायता प्राप्त तथा स्थानीय निकायों के अधीन सभी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिए लागू थे।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Amendment of U.G.C. Act

1678. Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has urged Government to amend the University Grants Commission Act to make it compulsory to obtain the concurrence of the Commission before new Universities are established;

(b) whether the proposal has been considered; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The University Grants Commission had agreed with the recommendation of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Higher Education (Sapru Committee) to the effect that the U.G.C. Act should be so amended as to make it obligatory on the part of a State Government to consult the Commission before setting up a new University and that the Act should also have a specific provision which would enable the Commission to consistently refuse to give any financial aid to Universities established without its prior consultation.

(b) and (c). In the U.G.C. (Amendment) Bill, 1966, which has since lapsed, it was *inter-alia* provided that the Commission shall not give any grant to any University which is established without previous approval of the Commission and of the Central Government. The matter will be considered further at the time of re-introduction of the Bill.

Number of Graduates among different Communities

1679. Shri Kartik Oraon: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Graduates amongst (i) Hindus (ii) Muslims (iii) Sikhs (iv) Christians;

(b) the total number of Graduates amongst Scheduled Castes (excluding Christian and Muslim Converts therefrom);

(c) the total number of graduates amongst Scheduled Tribes (excluding Christian and Muslim converts therefrom); and

(d) the total number of graduates amongst other Backward Classes (excluding Muslims and Christians)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (d). The required information is not available.

Press Cable Rates

1680. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the **Minister of Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise Press Cable Rates for the Commonwealth Countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications: (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) and (b). The question of revision of the existing Commonwealth press telegraph rates in India is under consideration at present, and it will take some time before a decision is reached.

चिल्ड्रन बुक ट्रस्ट की पूंजी

1081 **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:**
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली स्थित चिल्ड्रन बुक ट्रस्ट की कुल पूंजी कितनी है ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा ट्रस्ट को कितना अनुदान और कितना ऋण दिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इस ट्रस्ट को लाभ अथवा हानि हो रही है और यदि लाभ हो रहा है तो वर्ष 1965-66 में इसे कितना लाभ हुआ था ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) सरकार ने न्यास में कोई पूंजी नहीं लगाई है किन्तु सरकार ने न्यास को ऋण तथा अनुदान दिये हैं। न्यास से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार न्यास की कुल पूंजीगत परिसंपत्ति 43 लाख रुपये है।

(ख) भवन निर्माण और एक छापाखाना लगाने के लिए न्यास को निम्नलिखित तीन ऋण दिये गये हैं :—

वर्ष	रकम
	रुपये
1959 .	7,00,000
1962 .	13,00,000
1966 .	5,00,000
जोड़ .	25,00,000

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करने के खर्च के लिए भी निम्नलिखित अनुदान ट्रस्ट को दिये गये थे :—

वर्ष	रकम
	रु०
1963-64 .	1,25,000
1964-65 .	1,12,500
1965-66 .	1,12,166
1966-67 .	1,25,000

(ग) न्यास के अनुसार यह एक लाभ न कमाने वाली संस्था है।

Andaman Cellular Jail

1082. **Shri K. R. Ganesh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to preserve the Andaman Cellular Jail as a monument of India's struggle for freedom;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme;

(c) whether Government are aware that many wings of the Andaman Cellular Jail have been demolished; and

(d) if so, whether this has been done with the concurrence of Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The existing structures of the Andaman Cellular Jail have been condemned as unsafe for human habitation and are being dismantled. However, the Central Tower of the Jail is being preserved as a memorial to commemorate the sufferings of Indian patriots who were incarcerated in the Jail and plaques containing their names are proposed to be installed in the Tower.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

Higher Secondary Schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1983. Shri R. K. Sinha:
Shri K. R. Ganesh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals to start Higher Secondary Schools in Rangat and Diglipur in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from the ensuing academic session will be implemented;

(b) whether Bengali will be introduced as the medium of instruction in these proposed Higher Secondary Schools upto the higher secondary stage;

(c) whether Government are aware that delay in the matter is causing discontentment among the people;

(d) whether the matter has been repeatedly raised in the Advisory Committee for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands associated with the Home Minister; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) to (e). The question of starting higher secondary schools in Rangat and Diglipur was raised in the meeting of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands held on 28-10-1966. The Administration has already taken action to upgrade the Senior Basic Schools at Rangat and Subashgram (Diglipur) to higher secondary schools w.e.f. the academic year 1967-68. For the present Hindi will be the medium of instruction but Bengali is proposed to be introduced as medium of instruction gradually, depending on the number of students.

'May Day' Holiday in Andaman Islands

1984. Shri R. K. Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that May Day (1st May, 1967) was declared a public holiday by the Andaman Administration on a request from the Andaman Trade Unions;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the 1st May being a holiday, workers belonging to the Andaman Labour Force and Marine Afloat Establishment were forced to work on that day;

(c) whether Government are aware that workers refused to work and the departure of 'M.V. Nicobar' had to be cancelled; and

(d) if so, whether the responsibility has been fixed for the inconvenience caused to the public?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The 1st of May, 1967 was declared by the Andaman Administration as a holiday in accordance with the general practice that if a substantial number of workers in an industrial establishment ask for a paid holiday on the 1st May and agree to work on some other paid holiday in lieu thereof, the request is allowed. Accordingly the Administration permitted all Government industrial establishments in the Territory to declare 1st May, 1967 as a paid holiday subject to these conditions. Afloat Establishment labour in their meeting held on 30th April, 1967 desired that May Day should be declared as a holiday and that they would work in lieu thereof on one Sunday namely 14th May, 1967. The departure of 'M.V. Nicobar' scheduled to sail on 1st May, 1967 had, therefore to be postponed as 1st May was declared a holiday. In order to maintain certain essential ferry services during day and night, however, some crew voluntarily agreed to come to work so that the community did not suffer any hardship.

(d) Does not arise.

Staff Car Rules in Andaman.

1985. Shri R. K. Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Staff Car Rules are being violated in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands union Territory; and

(b) the number of Officers whose bungalows have been declared as garages of the staff cars and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No violation of the Staff Car Rules in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has come to the notice of Government.

(b) There are three staff cars. One staff car allotted to the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Car Nicobar, is parked at the garage attached to the officer's residence due to non-availability of a permanent garage near the office. The other two are parked in garages near the office.

Grants-in-aid to Museums

1986. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of annual grants-in-aid given by Government to the Museums (Museums-wise) in the country;

(b) the grant-in-aid given to the Salar Jung Museum since it was taken over till date, year-wise; and

(c) whether any lump sum amount has been granted for special purposes to the Salar Jung Museum and if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) Particulars of annual grants-in aid given by the Government to Museums, other than *ad hoc* grants given to Museums for specific purposes, during the last three years are detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-484/67].

(b) The Salar Jung Museum was taken over in 1958 and functioned as a subordinate office of the Ministry of Education till the coming into force of the Salar Jung Museum Act, 1961. The expenditure on the Salar Jung Museum during this period prior to the Act was a direct charge on the Government. The following grants-in-aid have been given to the Museum from 1961-62 to 1963-64:

1961-62	Rs. 5,00,000
1962-63	Rs. 2,50,000
1963-64	Rs. 3,00,000

The figures of anuual grants-in-aid given during the year 1964-65 to 1966-67 are indicated in the statement attached in reply to part (a) of the question.

(c) The following lump sum grants have been given by the Government to the Salar Jung Museum towards the cost of construction of its building:

1961-62	Rs. 10,00,000
1964-65	Rs. 5,00,000
1965-66	Rs. 5,00,000
1966-67	Rs. 7,78,000
1967-68	Rs. 2,00,000

Besides the above grants, a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 received by the Government from the Salar Jung Estate Committee for construction of a new building for the Museum was released to the Board in 1961-62.

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Talks between Chief Minister of Kerala and Union Food Minister

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Deve-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

lopment and Co-operation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The result of the recent talks between him and the Chief Minister of Kerala regarding serious food situation in Kerala and steps to be taken to prevent collapse of rationing system there."

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjiwan Ram): The Chief Minister, Kerala met the Prime Minister on the 29th May when I was also present. The Chief Minister stated that the actual receipt of rice in the months of April and May was appreciably lower than the quotas allotted by the Central Government and therefore informal rationing had broken down in some parts of the State. I explained that due to the sudden and unexpected stoppage of exports of rice from Burma and the poor procurement in Andhra Pradesh, partly due to the late arrival of the crop, there was a shortfall of supplies in these two months. I also stated that in view of the difficulty in maintaining supplies of rice at the desired level, we had agreed to make available to the Kerala Government such quantities of wheat as may be required to meet the shortfall in rice.

As regards supplies of rice for the month of June, I indicated that, as the position regarding availability in Andhra Pradesh had improved, every effort would be made to move 60,000 tonnes during the month of June. Over and above this quantity, imported rice to the extent of about 17,000 tonnes would also be made available.

I also repeated the assurance given earlier to the Kerala Government that adequate stocks of wheat would be maintained in the State. These stocks will be maintained at the places indicated by the Chief Minister, Kerala.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After meeting the Food Minister here, the Chief Minister of Kerala has issued a statement from which it is celar that he came here all the way from Kerala for having rice, but he has gone back empty-handed with only a bundle of hollow promises and nothing else. May I know whether the hon. Minister is likely to ask the Madras Government to supply about 50,000 or 60,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala, which may be later on adjusted from the Centre from their own quota, immediately to save the rationing system from collapse and the people there from starvation?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: This was also suggested by the Chief Minister of Kerala. Before I came to the House, in the morning I had booked a call to *the Chief Minister of Madras* to find out whether he would be in a position to meet the requirements to some extent . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has got it in the Central stock.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I have not finished my sentence yet. Why should the hon. Member intervene?

I had booked a call to the Chief Minister of Madras, but I have not been able to talk to him because the communication could not be established and I had to come to the House.

श्री बसु सिंघवे (मुंगेर) : कल और आज मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया कि केरल को जो चावल दिया गया था, उसके बारे में जो आंकड़े उन्होंने दिये और जो राज्य सरकार के आंकड़े हैं, उनमें काफी अन्तर था । लेकिन उस वक्त तो उन्होंने कुछ अकड़बाजी के साथ और घमंड में यह ताना भी मारा था कि आप लोग राजनीति खेल रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब कि कई राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं, तो इस तरह के आंकड़ों में अब अन्तर होगा,

क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि भविष्य में वह बिना जांच किये राज्य सरकारों के आंकड़ों पर लांछन नहीं लगायेंगे। केरल में राशनिंग की व्यवस्था खत्म न हो जाये, इसके लिये वह तत्काल क्या कर सकते हैं, वह कहां से कितना चावल दे सकते हैं, वह इसकी कुछ तफसील बतायें। वह मुख्य मंत्री के साथ बातचीत करेंगे, लेकिन वह इस सदन को आश्वासन दें कि वह इस बारे में क्या करेंगे ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जो कुछ करना है, वह मैंने बता दिया है। जहां तक आंकड़ों का सवाल है, कल मैंने उत्तर दिया। राज्य सरकारों के आंकड़ों पर लांछन लगाने का कभी मेरा मकसद नहीं था और आगे भी कभी नहीं होगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस वक्त तो मंत्री महोदय राजनीति की बात करते थे।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अगर आवश्यकता हुई, तो मैं राजनीति की बात आज भी करूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने आरोप लगाया था।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने आरोप नहीं लगाया था। लेकिन जब हम यहां पर राजनीति के आधार पर आए हैं, तो फिर यहां पर राजनीति की बात को रूल आउट कैसे किया जा सकता है ?

जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, उम्मीद है कि आंध्र से ज्यादा चावल केरल जायेगा। हम आन्ध्र से अधिक से अधिक चावल केरल में पहुंचा सकें, इसके लिये यह प्रयत्न आरम्भ कर दिया गया है कि वहां से रोज एक गाड़ी चावल जाए, लेकिन चूंकि एक गाड़ी से नहीं हो सकेगा, इसलिए यह प्रयत्न हो रहा है कि दो स्पेशल रोज चलें। उसके बाद भी यह सम्भावना है कि जितना चाहिए उतना नहीं पहुंच सकेगा, इसलिए कुछ चावल स्टीमर से ले जाने की बात भी विचाराधीन है। उस बारे में भी प्रगति हो रही है। आशा है कि 10, 12 जून तक 10 हजार टन चावल जो बाहर से आयेगा, वहां पहुंच जायेगा। इसके इलावा करीब 20 तारीख तक 7 हजार टन बाहर का चावल और पहुंच जायेगा। आशा है कि यह सब मिलाकर जून के महीने में लगभग सत्तर हजार टन चावल जरूर केरल पहुंच जायेगा।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): The hon. Minister has stated earlier also and in his recent talks with Mr. Namboodiripad that any shortfall that there may be in rice would be made up by additional allocations of wheat. As he probably knows, even now the weekly ration, the stipulated statutory ration in Kerala includes 90 gms. *per capita* of wheat per day, and to maintain this wheat ration of 90 gms. it is clear it would require 40,000 tonnes per month. He has admitted that in the months of April and May there was a definite shortfall in rice for certain reasons, but how is it that even during April and May there was not adequate wheat available in Kerala to maintain even the statutory ration of 90 gms. And now on the advice of the Central Government, again the Kerala Government has agreed to increase that 90 gms. to 160 gms. of wheat, which would require 78,000 tonnes per month, and yet the Chief Minister stated that at present their stocks of wheat in Kerala are only 21,000 tonnes. So, does this not clearly show that even in regard to wheat, which has always been thrown in the face of the people of Kerala and Bengal who are being accused of not wanting to eat it, there is some kind of poli-game going on?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: There is no question of any political game here. So far as my figures go—I have not made the calculations that he has made—at present our commitment to

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

the Kerala Government is 70,000 tonnes of rice and 20,000 tonnes of wheat per month. So far as wheat is concerned, there has been no complaint.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): There were complaints.

Shri Jagiwan Ram: As far as I am aware, there are no complaints about the issue of wheat in Kerala. What we say, and what the Chief Minister suggested, is that 5,000 tonnes of wheat will be placed at every district headquarters. That is what I have meant by "the places indicated by the Chief Minister" I mean that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That will mean how much per month? If there is 5,000 tonnes at every district headquarters, that means 45,000 tonnes per month. The stock there is 21,000 tonnes, and in April, and May it was not enough even to maintain the ration of 90 gms.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: So far as 20,000 tonnes is concerned, that is monthly allotted or issued, that stock is there. This is for any shortfall that may take place in the supply of rice. Therefore, it will have to be maintained there, and the stocks are moving already for it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Since the last two weeks it is reported, and the Minister also knows, that the rationing system in Kerala has already broken down. The Minister has also agreed that there was a shortfall, and the Chief Minister has stated it is about 80,000 tonnes. Whatever procurement is there in Kerala is given, so that at least 3 oz. are given in some places, whereas in other places there is absolutely no rice given. It is said that there is enough wheat but in some places it is reported that they are not getting wheat also. Anyhow, in view of the fact that there is a breakdown in the rationing system, I want to know whether the promises now made will have the same fate as the earlier promises made to the Chief Minister one month ago promise and then break the promise.

Secondly, this is mango season in Andhra and there is difficulty of wagons. They now propose to take rice from Kakinada to Krishna and then to Vizag and from Vizag it goes in steamer to Kerala. That means that it will take another ten or fifteen days if rice is given by Andhra and if wagons are available to transport it to Vizag and if weather permits—because it is monsoon in Kerala. If all these things are fulfilled, then it will take another fifteen days. That means that the breakdown of the rationing system in Kerala will continue for fifteen more days. Is there no other method instead of adopting the circuitous route and sending them direct to Kerala so that whatever is promised and is made available is sent to Kerala immediately?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: What I have said about the steamer is not in replacement of the railway movement; that is in addition to the railway movement so that the 60,000 tons to be moved from Andhra to Kerala actually moves. The steamer arrangement is not in replacement of the railway.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: When will it reach Kerala?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Of course it will increase freight. But it is in addition to Railway movement.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): The shortage of procurement in Andhra and the late arrival of the crop were things that could not have been known to the Food Minister and the Government of India. On 18th March, the Chief Minister of Kerala after having met Brahmananda Reddi, the Andhra Chief Minister, definitely came to the conclusion that Andhra was not going to send the rice and therefore he came and met the Prime Minister and the Food Minister. At that time also, the

Food Minister promised—on what basis I do not know—that the quantity of rice would move. Then again on 8th and 9th April, after talking to Mr. Brahmananda Reddi in the Food Ministers' conference, he also promised that it would move. Then again, on the 22nd of this month during the adjournment motion, he promised that it would reach and 1500 tons was going to move within two or three days. Yesterday when we asked him, why that statement did not materialise, he pointed out that the statement was based on the exception that came out of the talks that the Food Secretary had with the Andhra representatives in the South Zone conference which was held on the 11th of this month. All these expectations have not been borne out by subsequent actual developments. What exactly does he propose to do now and on what basis does he think that the Promise that he is making now is going to materialise? What are the concrete steps that the Central Government is today taking to send rice? Is the Food Minister going to rush to Andhra and meet Mr. Reddi to see to it that the food is actuallly sent out or is he sending telegrams? What are the concrete steps which he now proposes to take to see that at least this time the promise is going to materialise?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: We have already said that despatches from Andhra have improved and if necessary I am proposing to send some officers.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Minister has no sense of emergency; he will never move out of Delhi from his air conditioned office. Why cannot he himself go to Andhra and Madras? What is the difficulty?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Well, if necessary, of course, I will have no hesitation in going to Andhra or to Madras.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He has not gone. For the last two months our people are starving.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: My itinerary tour programme cannot be dictated by you! As I have said, we are taking steps in the matter. The despatches from Andhra to Kerala have improved. And we have every hope that they will further improve. I am sending my officers to Hyderabad to talk to the State Government and also to the railway officials to organise the movement of two trains of rice from Andhrai to Kerala every day.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Nothing happens.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): Please give me a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I am calling Shri Sulaiman Sait. Chance is normally given only to those who have tabled the Calling Attention Notice. If I break that rule, there will be no end to it.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Yesterday, that rule was violated.

Mr. Speaker: No. I have not allowed. Shri Sulaiman Sait.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait (Kozhikode): I think the Central Government perfectly understands that by empty promises, the stomachs of people are not going to be filled. Here, we have been saying that empty promises have been made so many times and broken. Now, as has been said in this Calling Attention Notice, the rationing system is completely collapsing in Kerala. The people are suffering there. The Food Minister says he is taking steps to see that the rice reaches there either by the 12th or the 20th. That means, the rice will reach Kerala after the people die of hunger. Is that the position? I want to know from the Minister. What are the practical steps he is going to take to rush rice there? Now he says that there is no wagon available and therefore rice to Kerala will be sent by sea. I want to know how much rice he pro-

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

poses to send to Kerala through sea and through rail. 1,500 tons is the maximum he can send every day. Even if this is sent, it is only 45,000 tons and not 60,000 tons. How is he going to make it up, and what are the immediate steps that he is going to take in this connection?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: The facts were clear if the hon. Member had tried to follow what I had said. I said one ship is likely to arrive by the 10th, and the other by the 20th. I did not say that the whole quantity will go on the 10th. The pattern of movement is that trains are moving from Andhra to Kerala every day, and the present movement is 1200 to 1300 tons every day.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Granting that daily 1,500 tons of rice is moved from Andhra to Kerala, the total that can be sent is only 45,000 tons, but the promise is for 60,000 tons. Therefore, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he can ascertain from the Madras Government whether they could supply from the stock of *kuruvai* rice in lieu of the supply that will be certainly sent from Andhra—not empty promises—so that the transport problem can be solved by shifting the *kuruvai* paddy or rice from Trichinopoly and Tanjore which are nearest to Kerala, and similarly, the lifting of rice from Andhra to Madras city, which is the nearest place? I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take it as the only possible alternative to give rice to Kerala, whether he will proceed to Madras, and discuss this problem concretely and settle it then and there and come out successfully?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: As I have said, the effort is to move two trains every day, not one, because one will not be able to carry the whole quantity Again I have said that I am trying to talk to the Chief Minister of Madras to find out how far he will be in a position to meet our proposal.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I should at least like you to understand the seriousness of the situation. The colleges and schools are opening tomorrow. The NCOs, both of the State and the Union Government, have already come out saying that from the 5th June they will not be able to work in the offices. This has come out in the papers today. The hon. Minister has made tall promises that he is moving 16,000 plus 17,000 tons from June. We have the painful experience of so many promises made for April and May and we did not get even 50 per cent of what was promised. Now, what happens to the shortfall of 18,000 tons? He does not give anything about the 18,000 tons of shortfall. Tomorrow is 1st June. I want a specific answer to this specific question. What is the rice stock in Kerala at present on 31st May? He promised that a ship will come on the 12th June. What is going to happen from 1st to 12th June? Every day, I understand they need about 2500 tonnes of rice.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: As I have said, rice is moving from Andhra.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the stock now? Is there any stock?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I cannot say exactly what the stock at present is with the Food Corporation of India. In May also, there has been a shortfall in the movement of rice to Kerala and that is why this trouble has started. As I said, every day rice is moving from Andhra to Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: This question has been discussed with the Chief Minister of Kerala also. There is no doubt that this is a serious problem and if the rationing system breaks down in Kerala, it will be very unfortunate. Naturally the whole House is anxious about it. I am sure. I have also received a notice from some members of this House and the other House

that in view of the serious situation, they would lik to sit in *dharna* in Parliament House after the sitting is over today onwards. I will read it:

> "We have, therefore, decided to sit 'Dharna' in the Parliament House after the sitting is over from today onwards. We want to make it clear that in resorting to this step, we have nothing against the Speaker or Parliament. We have no intention to obstruct the proceedings of the House.
>
> "We are resorting to this action only to bring to the notice of the House and the people the callousness and indifference of the Government and to bring to bear on them the pressure of public opinion, so that the Prime Minister and the Food Minister may be shaken out of their lethargy and take some tangible measures to rush food to Kerala."

This is signed by Mr. A. K. Gopalan and a large number of other Members of Parliament.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): What is the total number of members who have signed it?

Mr. Speaker: I have not counted it. All the Kerala MPs and some SSP members also have signed it.

While I agree that the situation is serious, while the House as a whole and the rest of India is sympathetic towards the problem of Kerala, I wonder how far it is proper to continue to sit in the House after the House adjourns. Hon. Members themselves say that no disrespect is meant to the House. But according to the rules in existence—I have not made these rules—after Parliament adjourns, members can sit for one hour and not more than that. If members begin sitting here for the night, unfortunately the rules which are there have to be followed. Therefore, I appeal to Mr. Gopalan and other members who have given this notice to avoid this sort of protest, because the House belongs to everyone—the opposition parties as well as the ruling party.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): They are also welcome to come and sit.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sreekantan Nair can arrange some other place where they can all sit together, have a quiet dinned and discuss it. But I would appeal to members that this shall be avoided. It will be in the interest of the dignity and prestige of the House that this is avoided. Some other type of protest and discussion must be thought of, not this. May I appeal to them on behalf of all sides of the House to desist from this?

Shri Sezhiyan (Kumbakonan): The minister has made so many promises to them. May I know whether the minister will come forward with a statement tomorrow and day after tomorrow clarifying the position?

Mr. Speaker: Every day we have been discussing it. I have no objection if he gives some more information, afterwards.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): I agree with you and I am very glad you have voiced the feelings of this House in regard to the concern felt by all of us about the serious food situation in Kerala. I do not know who is principally responsible for this crisis. On the basis of the information given now it looks as if so far as the shortfall in supplies promised to be given to them is concerned, for these 3 months, it was the responsibility of the Central Government. All that my hon. friend could say today is that some wagons are on the move and that some trains are moving. But what is going to happen between the 1st of June and 15th of June, he has not been able to enlighten the House. How are those people to be fed dur-

[Shri Ranga]

ing this period? How is the local government—for which this Government is also responsible because law and order is their common concern—to keep the people fed, to keep them silent or content and not take part or indulge in ways which may upset not only law and order but the general peace that should prevail in the country? If there is no peace in one particular area, if there is starvation on a large scale in one particular area, however small it may be, it would be the serious concern of the whole country. Therefore, Sir, we wish to express our deep discontent and concern over the failure of the Union Government, to the extent it has failed, and we hope they would take note of this very strong feeling felt by a number of our own hon. Members here who have shown such a sense of restraint and also respect to this House by making it clear that they would not like to obstruct the proceedings or business of the House but only would like to have permission of the House to remain here as long as they want, every day, in order to more seriously draw the attention of the Prime Minister, her Food Minister and her Government.

It is not possible for me to say to my hon. colleagues in this House that what they have proposed to do is entirely wrong. But, at the same time, I cannot also say that it is entirely right. Therefore, I hope, if they must insist, if they feel so strongly, that they must demonstrate their dissatisfaction and discontent with the Union Government, let them do it just for the one hour during which Members are entitled to remain here and not longer. On the other hand, if they would be good enough not to do it and heed your advice, in the light of what you have said and how the House has expressed its own concern, we would be even more grateful to them.

12.37 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (Query)

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Sir, may I draw your kind attention to a dangerous development in the North-East frontier about which I have already written to you.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot raise it now like this.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I want to draw your kind attention to it. It has been reported that some Chinese have penetrated into Nagaland.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, you have written to me about it. I have neither allowed nor disallowed it.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not speaking of the Calling Attention Notice. I want to draw your kind attention to this dangerous development.

Mr. Speaker: I know that.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, before 1962 some Chinese penetrated into Nagaland and the result was an attack by China on India. Sir, you are concerned with the security of the country as much as we are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: I know. So many problems are there. Many serious problems are there. I agree. But if such serious problems, without any notice, are allowed to be raised in this House from all corners of the House, where will it lead us. Even before I have finished I can see that Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai is ready to raise another serious problem. Therefore, may I request Shri Hem Barua to give me some more time to think about it?

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, are you not concerned with the security of our country as much as we are?

Mr. Speaker: Everybody is anxious. But this is not the way.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, we have submitted a Calling Attention Notice.

Mr. Speaker: May I now request him to resume his seat. Let us proceed now. (*Interruption*).

12.39 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Passports Rules

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): Sir, on behalf of Shri M. C. Chagla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 709 in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Passports Ordinance, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-465/67].

Annual Report of National Council of Educational Research and Training etc., etc.

The Minister of Education (Shri Triguna Sen): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66, along with the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in *Library. See* No. LT-466/67].

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology, 1961:—

(i) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for the year 1965-66, along with the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-467/67].

(ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay for the year 1965-66, along with the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-468/67].

Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, on behalf of Shri I. K. Gujral, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts, and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-469/67].

Employees' Provident Funds Act etc., etc.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 437 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, adding 'Linoleum Industry' and 'Indoleum Industry' to Schedule I to the said Act.

(2) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds, (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 553 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-470/67].

(3) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 47 of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act 1954:—

(a) The Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment)

[Shri L. N. Mishra].

Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. F. 20(17)/60-1 & L in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th June, 1961.

(b) The Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. F. 20(40)/63-Lab. in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th August, 1964.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-471/67].

MINISTERS' (ALLOWANCES, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND OTHER PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT RULES, ETC., ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other privileges) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 576 in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-399/67].

(2) A copy of the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 537 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-472/67].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Regulations, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 535 in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1967.

(ii) G.S.R. 657 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1967, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service Pay Rules, 1954.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-473/67].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, ETC.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, on behalf of Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 653 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-400/67].

(2) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 654 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1967.

(3) The Indian Forest Service (Initial Recruitment) Amendment Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 660 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1967.

(4) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 689 in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-474/67].

12.43 hrs.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED WHEN CHARGES ARE MADE AGAINST MINISTERS

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday when the Calling Attention Notice was being answered by the Prime Minister, Shri Madhu Limaye referred to notice of a motion which he had tabled regarding the appointment of a Committee of Parliament to investigate into the charges against the Ministers who were on the pay of Birlas. I then said that I had not seen the notice and after I had considered it, I would give my decision.

I have now looked into the notice by the Member. The hon. Member has tabled it under rule 184. The notice reads as follows:

> "This House resolves that a Committee of 15 Members of Parliament be appointed to investigate into the charges against the members of the Cabinet that they are in the pay of Birla group, and that Rajya Sabha be requested to appoint 6 of these Members."

The hon. Member has not specified the names of the Ministers nor the charges against them. The notice is in the nature of an inquiry into the conduct of Members of this House or the other House. At present there is no Minister who is not a Member of either House. In order that a notice of a motion on the conduct of a Member may be admissible, certain preliminary procedures have to be followed. I would refer the hon. Member to the procedure that was adopted in 1951 when a Committee of inquire into the conduct of H. G. Mudgal, a Member of Provisional Parliament, was appointed. Briefly speaking, the procedure antecedent to the discussion of a motion in the House is as follows:

> "Anyone who has reasonable belief that a Member of Parliament has acted in a manner which, in his opinion, is inconsistent with the dignity of the House or the standard expected of a Member of Parliament may inform the Leader of the House (Prime Minister) or the Speaker about it. The person making such an allegation should first make sure of his facts and base them on such authentic evidence, documentary or circumstantial, as he may have. He should be careful in shifting and arranging facts because, if the allegations are proved to be frivolous, worthless or based on personal jealousy or animosity, directly or indirectly, he will himself be liable to a charge of the breach of privilege of the House. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that allegations are based on solid, tested and checked facts.
>
> When information regarding the alleged misconduct on the part of a Member of Parliament is received, the usual practice is that the Prime Minister examines the whole evidence and if he is satisfied that the matter should be proceeded with, he should give a full and fair opportunity to the Member to state his own version of the case, to disprove the allegations against him and to place before the Prime Minister such information as may assist him to come to a conclusion. After the Member's explanation, oral or written, is received by the Prime Minister, he shifts the evidence critically and together with his conclusions places the whole matter before the Speaker. If the Member has given adequate explanation and it is found that ther is nothing improper in his conduct and he has cleared all the doubts, the matter may be dropped and the Member exonerated. If, however, on the basis of the explanation given by the Member and the evidence it is held by the Speaker that there is a *prima facie* case for further investigation the matter is brought before the House on a motion for

[Mr. Speaker].

the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the specific matter and to report to the House by the specified date.

However, if in the course of preliminary investigation it is found that the person making the allegations has supplied incorrect facts or tried to bring discredit to the name of the Member wilfully or through carelessness he shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of privilege of the House."

I will, therefore, suggest to the Members or anyone who wishes to make any charges against any Minister to follow the above procedure.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There cannot be any point of order on my ruling.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: It is not on this.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot have a discussion on this.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो प्रक्रिया बतलाई है वह ठीक है, लेकिन उसमें दो सवाल उठते हैं। एक तो यह संविधान के मातहत नई लोक सभा के गठन के पहले की बात है और इस लोक सभा को नई प्रक्रिया बनाने का अधिकार है, दूसरी बात यह कि अभी जो विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव या नया प्रस्ताव है उसके बारे में कार्यवाही क्या होगी। यह आप बतला दीजिये।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: They have asked for a committee about it. I want to know the legal and technical aspect of it.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): May I draw your attention to another precedent set up in this House?

Mr. Speaker: You can bring it to my notice but not now. I will be very happy for any light to be thrown on it and to learn from you, but I am not prepared for a discussion in the House.

Shri Hem Barua: There were two proposals. One was made by Shri Nath Pai. You promised to consider both of them but you have given your ruling only on one of them and have not said anything about Shri Nath Pai's suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: There was only one proposition before me.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I wanted to know about the legal aspect of any Minister or any Member being . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: After careful examination I have explained the whole procedure now.

12.48 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SECOND REPORT

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER UNDER *DIRECTION 115 RE. FOOD SUPPLY* TO BIHAR AND MINISTER'S REPLY THERETO

श्री शि० चं० झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आदेश सं० 115 के मातहत, जो कि रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर ऐंड कांडक्ट आफ बिजनेस इन दि लोक सभा नामक पुस्तिका में है, मैं, इस सदन में खाद्य मंत्री काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर जो आंकड़े बिहार के दे रहे थे उनके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं कि जब मैं उन आंकड़ों की तुलना बिहार सरकार की रिपोर्ट में दिये हुए आंकड़ों से करता हूं कि कितना

अलाटमेंट हुआ और कितना डिस्पैच हुआ तो ये आंकड़े गलत सिद्ध होते हैं। यह गलतियां इस प्रकार हैं :

जनवरी महीने में केन्द्रीय सरकार से आवंटन हुआ है 1 99 000 मीट्रिक टन जब कि बिहार सरकार के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक प्रेषण हुआ है 1,95,557 मीट्रिक टन—कुल फर्क 443 मीट्रिक टन का है।

फरवरी महीने में उन्होंने कहा कि बिहार सरकार को डिस्पैच किया। 1 लाख 95 हजार मीट्रिक टन लेकिन बिहार सरकार को रपट के मुताबिक पहुंचा है 1,55,342 मीट्रिक टन। फर्क है 9,958 मीट्रिक टन।

मार्च महीने में डिस्पैच बतलाया गया 1,72,400 मीट्रिक टन, बिहार सरकार के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक पहुंचा है 1,95,997 मीट्रिक टन फर्क है 9,733 मीट्रिक टन।

अप्रैल में डिस्पैच है 1,97 000 मीट्रिक टन और बिहार सरकार की रपट के मुताबिक पहुंचा है 1 81 000 मीट्रिक टन। फर्क है 19 000 टन। जनवरी से लेकर अप्रैल तक मंत्री महोदय के हिसाब से सरकार को जो अन्न भेजा गया उसमें बिहार सरकार की रपट के अनुसार 32 834 मीट्रिक टन का फर्क हो जाता है। जहां तक कई महीने का सवाल है उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा कि 18 मई तक 1 80 000 टन आसरेडी डिस्पैच हो गया है लेकिन बिहार सरकमार की जो 27 मई की रपट है उसके मुताबिक उनको 25 मई तक 1,09 072 टन मिला है।

इससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि जहां तक एलाटमेंट की बात का सम्बन्ध है उसको तो आप छोड़ दीजिए लेकिन यह जो कहते हैं उन्होंने भेजा है और जो उनको वहां पर मिला है उनमें भी बड़ा फर्क। इससे साबित होता है कि आपने अपने आंकड़ों के सदन को एक तरह से गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है। मैं इसको गुमराह करने की कोशिश न कह कर यह कहूंगा कि एक तरह से आपने जो बिहार की परिस्थिति है उसमें बिहार की गैर-कांग्रेसी गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ एक साजिस का रखी है और उस साजिश के तहत ही आप यह सब काम कर रहे हैं।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The figures of foodgrains quotas to Bihar are as indicated below:

	(*figures in '000 MT*)
January 1967 .	175.0
February . .	179.0
March . . .	178.0
April . . .	197.0
May . . .	225.0

As against this, according to Shri Shiva Chandra Jha's letter, the quotas as indicated by Bihar State Food & Supply Minister, for the months of February, April and May are as below:

	(*figures in '000 MT*)
February . . .	178.5
April . . .	185.0
May . . .	185.0

So far as February is concerned, there is not much discrepancy. As regards April, the initial quota was no doubt 185,000 tonnes, but subsequently this was increased by 10,000 tonnes for which orders were given on the 24th April at Patna for release from the Central Depots in Bihar. In addition, 2,000 tonnes for free distribution was ordered to be released from the Central Depots in Bihar on the 27th April. It appears that the increase in the quota by 12,000 tonnes has not been taken into account in the figures quoted in the Member's letter in question. For May, 1967, however, it is not clear how the quota has been stated as 1,85,000 tonnes. I have had the figures checked again and find that the quota allotted to Bihar for the month of May is 225 thousand tonnes as stated by me earlier.

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram].

As regards supplies against these quotas, it has to be mentioned that supplies were arranged from port towns and some quantities were also ordered to be released from Central Depots located in Bihar. The figures given by me were the figures of grain actually despatched to Bihar from various ports and grain allotted from the Central Depots in Bihar State as reported by the port and depot officers upto the evening of the last day of the month in question. The discrepancy in the figures quoted by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha has perhaps occured owing to the fact that either State Government may not have had in their possession the complete position regarding despatches from various ports up to the last day of the month or have not taken fully into account the quantities for which orders of release from the Central Depots in Bihar were issued but stocks were not actually lifted or moved from the Depots.

It may be noted that there is an inevitable time lag between despatches from the respective ports and actual arrivals at the destination points. Despatches are made from the ports each month according to the despatch instructions of the State Government. The Government of India, therefore, take the total figure of foodgrains despatched from ports to various destinations in the State, together with the quantities ordered to be made available from the Central depots as the total supplies made during any particular month. In order, however, to ensure that the distribution progarmme of the State Government does not suffer on account of the time-lag between despatches and arrivals, advance allocations are also made from the Central Depots in Bihar against the following month's quota.

I have, however, asked my officers to reconcile the discrepancies in consultation with the officers of the State Government.

12.55 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

SAMSAD (COURT) OF VISVA-BHARATI

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (xii) of section 19 of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951 read with clause (5) of Statute 10 of the First Statutes of the University, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (xii) of section 19 of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951 read with clause (5) of Statute 10 of the First Statutes of the University, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we take up the next item after Lunch? Only a few minutes are left. . . .

We now adjourn for Lunch and meet again at 2 P.M.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, I beg to move for

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 31-5-67.

leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने .....

Some hon. Members: We want to oppose it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give an opportunity.

Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith".

Shri Rajaram (Salem): The Government is unlawful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Several hon. Members have written to the Speaker. All hon. Members will please resume their seats. I would request the hon. Minister first to explain the reasons.

An hon. Member: He has no reasons.

Shri Rajaram: He has already stated his reasons in the printed paper. What else does he want to say now?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Really speaking, I have not much to say at this stage of introduction.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): If there is no necessity, he need not speak.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If somebody wants to take any objection, I can speak. I am not insisting on imposing a speech at this stage.

श्री मधु लिमये : बोलिये ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The only point in justification of the introduction of this Bill is that the most important unlawful activity of which this country needs to take notice is the talk and discussion about secession of certain territories from this country. I think it is high time that we made this an offence under the ordinary law of the land. Even though a more comprehensive Bill with this part was moved, it was withdrawn because of certain criticism in the country and in Parliament. But it is Government's impression, and I think it is Government's considered opinion, that this part of the Bill which was connected with this anticipation is very essential. Our intention is only to confine this to one activity of this type. I hope the prejudices about the Bill may not be allowed to come into this aspect of it because it is intended that it is only this that we want to treat as unlawful activity. It is for that very purpose that we thought necessary to introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to read the relevant portion concerning this. Otherwise you would not have objected to his making a statement. I would like to enlighten Members . . . (*Interruptions*). Let us be clear. I am not obstructing anyone from putting forth his view.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसको पढ़ने की क्या जरूरत है ? हम जानते हैं । मंत्री महोदय ने अपना बयान दे दिया है । अब आप हमको विरोध करने दीजिए ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We know that section.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Otherwise, you would not have objected to the Minister making a statement. It is provided here.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री ने जिस विधेयक को पेश करने की इजाजत मांगी है, मैं उसका सख्त विरोध करना चाहता हूं । मेरी राय में यह विधेयक न केवल अनावश्यक बल्कि खतरनाक है । यह विधेयक संघीय ढांचा[illegible]

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जनाधिकार और लोकतंत्र पर कुठाराघात करता है और मेरा यह कहना है कि यह विधेयक पार्लियामेंट के अधिकार-क्षेत्र से बाहर है। मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 73(1) की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं, जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि कार्यकारिणी का अधिकार-क्षेत्र और संसद् का कानून बनाने का अधिकार-क्षेत्र एक ही है। यह अनुच्छेद इस प्रकार है :

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive powers of the Union shall extend to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws".

मेरा यह कहना है कि इस तरह का विधेयक लाना संसद् के अधिकार-क्षेत्र से बाहर है। कार्यकारिणी को नियम आदि बनाने के और दूसरे जितने अधिकार दिये गये हैं, संविधान के मातहत उन अधिकारों को हाथ में लेने का भी उसको कोई नैतिक और कानूनी अधिकार नहीं है। कार्यकारिणी के अधिकार और संसद् के कानून बनाने के अधिकार संविधान से नियमित होते हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जो इस प्रकार है :

"All citizens have the right—(a) to freedom of speech; (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms; (c) to form associations or unions . . ."

दूसरे जो अधिकार हैं, उनका सम्बन्ध इस से नहीं है। जिन अधिकारों का इस वक्त सम्बन्ध है, उनके बारे में अनुच्छेद 19(2), (3) और (4) में कहा गया है :

"Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of courts, defamation or incitement to an offence".

वाक्-स्वतन्त्रता, सभा-स्वतन्त्रता और संघ-स्वतन्त्रता के जो अधिकार हैं, उन पर शासन विवेकपूर्ण नियंत्रण लगा सकता है, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा जिन नियंत्रणों को लादने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, वे विवेकपूर्ण नहीं, बल्कि पूर्णतः विवेकहीन हैं। मुझे इस विधेयक के पीछे स्वेच्छाचार और अनियंत्रित सत्ता के द्वारा शासन चलाने की इच्छा दिखाई देती है।

इस लिए मेरी राय में यह विधेयक संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 से टकराता है और इस लिए मंत्री महोदय को इस विधेयक को पेश करने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। मेरा अन्तिम कारण यह है आप संविधान की धारा 13(2) को भी देख लीजिए—वह इस प्रकार है—इस में कोई निदेश नहीं है, यह धारा संसद के अधिकार क्षेत्र को सीमित करती है, कार्यकारिणी के अधिकार क्षेत्र को सीमित करती है, आप इस धारा की परिभाषा को देख लीजिये—

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

13(2) में साफ़ कहा गया है कि यह संसद् या विधान मण्डलों को कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं बना सकती जो संविधान के तीसरे हिस्से में जो बुनियादी अधिकार हमको दिये गये हैं, उनकी हत्या करता हो या उन अधिकारों के बरखिलाफ़ जाता हो।

अब मेरी यह राय है कि यह विधेयक संविधान के तीसरे हिस्से में और 19वीं धारा में जितने अधिकार दिये गये हैं उन को खत्म करने की साजिश है। इसलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन्होंने जो इजाजत मांगी है, उसका विरोध करता हूं कि इनको इजाजत न दी जाय।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): On a point of order. May I remind you of the long-standing precedent in this House, a healthy precedent followed in all civilised Parliaments of the world, that all questions relating to the interpretation of the Constitution are better left to the law courts, because it is primarily their job to find out whether an enactment is *intra vires* or *ultra vires*.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): No ruling is sought from the Chair on that point.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: According to the hon. Member certain freedoms and fundamental rights have been conferred by article 19 and certain restrictions have been imposed upon this Chamber under article 13 to the effect that it shall not be within the power of this House to pass enactments which either abridge or in any way violate or bring down or water down the fundamental rights. The contention of the hon. Member is that one of the articles under which an enactment can be allowed to abridge the fundamental rights speaks of reasonable restrictions. His plea that the restrictions thought of by the hon. Minister are not reasonable would be essentially a question which would be falling within the purview strictly of law courts and law courts alone. Therefore, if member after member is permitted to advance arguments which are based not only on the words of the Constitution, but on the interpretation of the words contained in the Constitution . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is no question of interpretation.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh.... I think there will be no end to the arguments. Therefore, what the hon. Member has said is strictly out of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me draw his attention to the proviso in rule 72:

> "Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

श्री मधु लिमये : लेजिस्लेटिव कम्पीटेन्स पर मैं ही बोला हूं, अधिकार-क्षेत्र का मतलब वही हो जाता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has questioned the legislative competence.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: But questioning the legislative competence based on the interpretation of the Constitution cannot be allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am allowing a discussion. You can, of course, counteract the arguments they are advancing so far as legislative competence is concerned.

Shri Nath Pai: I beg to oppose this Bill which the Home Minister has just sought the permission of the House to introduce.

The reasons are very simple. Apart from the question of the competence of the House, where I shall base my arguments principally on article 13(2) which has just now been cited, it is precisely legisaltion of this kind that the Constitution tries to guard against. It is this kind of legislation which attracts the provision of article 13(2) of the Constitution. Shri Limaye has already read it out, but I shall also read it for the benefit of the hon. Member from whom we have just now had a sermon as to what we should

[Shri Nath Pai].

do and what we should not do. We are a little more familiar with our duties, and therefore I venture to submit this. Which provision of the Constitution is attracted by this Bill? I will quote it: "The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and no law made in contravention of this clause shall." There are two parts regarding what Shri Deshmukh says. That Court will declare it null and void is another matter. But Parliament shall not make such a law and that is the thing with which we are concerned. I submit that this provision is attracted. Why is it attracted? May I, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, draw your attention to page 2 of the Bill which the Home Minister has presented? I refer to clause 3 (f). I do not know whether the hon. Members who rush to support the Ministers bother even to read the Bill . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): We have no objection if Mr. Nath Pai records his dissent in an eloquent speech but he cannot cast aspersions on Members of the House.

An hon. Member: Members on this side read the Bill; they do not misread it.

Shri Nath Pai: I know that Mr. Venkatasubbaiah is a very studious type of Member and it was not meant for him. The Bill says: "which disrupts or intends to disrupt the integrity of India". There cannot be two opinions on this; this whole House and this country would resist any effort to disrupt the unity and integrity of this country; that shall not be the monopoly of the minister or his party. But this is too wide a power that the executive is arming itself with. There are two constant diseases from which this Government suffers: (a) an incredible greed for powr and (b) its total incompetence to use the power which it has. So it constantly goes on seeking more powers for its armoury . . . Mr. Chavan seems to be agreeing with me. The powers which they have, beginning with the IPC and the different Acts which this Parliament has passed make the armoury of the Government of India bulge with restrictive powers which they have claimed for themselves. These powers are enough for a determined, honest and efficient Government, for a Government which does not want to bandy ever about integrity and threat to integrity and national security and clamp down restrictions on the Opposition—for such an executive, there are enough powers under the present laws of the country. The existing laws are not used by this Government. The Government has proved its total incompetence, inability and unwillingness—say what you like—to use the existing powers. I want to submit that the integrity of India can be defended; the unity of India can be strengthened under the existing law of India; we do not have to equip this executive with new and dangerous powers.

The second point is this continuous greed for powers when there is the confirmed inability to use the existing powers. How to reconcile the two, I do not know, Shri Chavan says: these are the reasons. I am conscious of what you have suggested to me and as is my custom to be normally guided by the advice of the Chair, I will be doing so on this occasion too.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are the restrictions that they put on everything that is sanctimonious to us, on everything that is enshrined in the Constitution. Shri Chavan wants to commit inroads perhaps unwittingly and inadvertently he is not so bad a man as to do so deliberately—into the freedoms given by the Constitution and to curtail and abridge. This is the sum total of his action and unwittingly he has driven us to that conclusion. The restrictions are on the freedom of speech and expression, on

the right to assemble peaceably and without arms and the right to form associations or unions. All these are sought to be clamped down. It will be very dangerous for this Parliament to be a party to this legislation. Let not the cheap trick be started against the others by saying: are these people serious about the integrity and unity and security? Yes, we are. We are second to none in upholding the integrity of India. My submission is this. The executive had in the past shown a pronounced tendency to use the powers which it has in an arbitrary manner. The powers are to be used with the greatest discretion and caution. But this Government has indiscreetly used those powers. I therefore submit that (a), in the first place, this Bill will be violating the restrictions imposed by the Constitution on Parliament. I am submitting a Bill which will come up for debate in less than a fortnight's time, and that Bill is beyond article 13(2). (*Interruption*). I am saying it for the benefit of Shri Piloo Mody; not to the Minister, because he is murmuring. Now, Sir, that particular Constitutional amendment is a kind of thing which is beyond the reach of article 13(2) of the Constitution. Article 13(2) of the Constitution is definitely attracted by the present legisaltion. That is (a).

And (b).—which is an even more important fact—is that we should not trust the executive with more widespread, general powers where the offence is not at all defined, which is put in very vague, general, platitudinous terms. Therefore, the danger is that the civil liberties, such as they remain, will be even further jeopardised and curtailed. It is on these grounds that I seek to oppose this Bill.

श्री बचनपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री ने अनलाफुल ऐक्टिविटीज (प्रीवेंशन) बिल में यह नहीं बतलाया कि किस कारण से उन्हें यह जरूरत महसूस हुई कि वह ऐसा अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल बिल सामने लाये? हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन साफ यह कहता है कि हमारे ह्यूमन राइट्स को पार्लियामेंट हमेशा सुरक्षित रक्खेगी और खास तौर से हमारे साथ यह वायदा किया गया है कि कभी भी हमारे ऐक्सप्रेशन के ऊपर, मूवमेंट के ऊपर किसी तरह की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं आयद होगी। कांस्टीट्यूशन हम से वायदा करता है :—

ऐसी हालत में किस तरीके से आज हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री इस कांस्टीट्यूशन की हत्या करने चले हैं? अगर कांस्टीट्यूशन की हत्या ही करनी है तो सीधे लफ्जों में करें। उस के लिये साफ़ एक वैसा बिल लायें, सीधे तरीके से उसे करें लेकिन इस तरीके से कांस्टीट्यूशन को तड़पाने का क्या मतलब है? कांग्रेस पार्टी को यह हक हासिल है कि वह ऐसम्बिल हो सके, वह अपनी सभा आदि कर सके और सोसायटी बना सके और उसको फ्रीडम आफ़ स्पीच हो लेकिन और किसी पार्टी को यह फ्रीडम आफ़ स्पीच न हो। जब आपके पास डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स हैं, जब आपके पास पहले से उसके लिये समुचित कानूनी हथियार हैं और अपराधियों को कठोर सजा देने के लिये कानून मौजूद है और जब कि हमारे लैंड आफ दी लाज में कोई ऐसी गुंजाइश नहीं है कि किसी तरीके से कोई भी शख्स हमारे देश के साथ विश्वासघात कर सके तो आखिर क्या जरूरत महसूस हो गई जो हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री यह बिल आज लाये हैं?

हमें समझाया जाता है कि यह सिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों के लिये है जो कि देश से कटाव चाहते हैं और देश से बिछुड़ना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये मेरा उनसे कहना है कि इसमें कोई प्राविजन ऐसा नहीं है कि यह कानून सिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों पर आयद होगा। मेरा तो कहना है कि वे खुद ही ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि हमेशा कटाव को इनकरेज किया करते हैं।

[श्री बंसीपाल सिंह]

नागालैंड का जवाब विदेश मंत्री देते हैं। नागालैंड का मामला विदेश मंत्रालय के मातहत रक्खा है। विदेश मंत्रालय के यही लोग हैं जो कि दरअसल देश के टुकड़े करते हैं और यही लोग बाद में उसके रोकने के लिये कानून बनाते हैं। इसलिये माननीय गृह मंत्री से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस बिल को वह वापिस ले लें। उनके साथ गांधी जी की और उससे भी पुरानी महाराणा प्रताप की 800 साल की अखण्डता को बनाये रखने के लिये त्याग और बलिदान की विरासत जुड़ी हुई है। इस लिये गृह मंत्री महोदय देश में कोई ऐसी भावना पैदा न करें और न पैदा होने दें जिससे कि देश के टुकड़े हों और उसकी अखंडता पर आंच आये। इस तरह के रोजाना नयें नये कानून लाने से कुछ नहीं होगा बल्कि उनको इस बारे में दृढ़ता की नीति अपनाते हुए चलना होगा अगर वह इस तरह का कानून ले आये तो कहा जायगा कि 4 घिराव होने के बाद उन को कांस्टीट्यूशन में तबदीली करनी पड़ गयी। दो महीने के चार घिराव होने के बाद से सरकार को घुटने टेकने पड़ गये। ऐसा होने से उनकी खिल्ली उड़ायी जायगी और उपहास किया जायेगा।

"हरअसरा की हिफाजत को तेग ही न रही।
काम देगी ये चिलमन की तीलियां कब तक?

जब गांधी जी की विरासत आप को जिन्दा नहीं रख सकती है, जब महाराणा प्रताप का त्याग और विरासत आपको जीवित नहीं रख सकती है, जब देश की इंटेगरिटी, आपकी माता की अखंडता आप को जीवित नहीं रख सकती है, जब इतना ऊंचा और पवित्र कांस्टीट्यूशन आप को जिन्दा नहीं रख सकता है तो यह बेचारा बिल क्या करेगा? यह रद्दी की टोकरी में पड़ जाएगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I also wish to oppose this Bill, which has been very correctly and ably opposed by my hon. friends Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Nath Pai, on the basis of article 13(2) and article 19 of the Constitution. In addition to that, may I bring to your kind notice that exactly in the same way, a Bill was brought before the House by the ex-Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, on 1st August, 1966? When Mr. Nanda introduced the Bill, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty wanted to oppose this Bill. Not only she, but the entire House— I mean the entire opposition— opposed it. Mr. Nanda wanted to impress upon the House that this was a very simple Bill and gave the same arguments as his successor, Mr. Chavan is giving now. At that time, Mr. Nanda explaining the purpose of the Bill, said—I am quoting from the debates of 1st August, 1966—

> "I would just invite attention to an amendment which was carried out. I would refer to sub-clause (2) of article 19. The Sixteenth Amendment Act of 1963 empowers the Government to bring in reasonable restrictions on the exercise of certain rights which are conferred by clause (1) of article 19."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Secession only. This goes beyond the scope of that Act."

This Bill was opposed by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Kamath, Dr. Lohia, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and so on. Dr. Lohia went a step further and said that this was a pernicious Bill to defend the sovereignty of the ruling party. So far as defending the sovereignty of the country is concerned, every one of us is pledged to it. We have talked

that pledge at the time of the elections also. We are Indians first and Indians last.

They patiently waited for one month. There was a statement signed by 3 ex-Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court and the ex-Attorney General, Mr. Setalvad, who is known for his constitutional knowledge. After seeing the public criticism and the editorials in the leading newspapers, the Prime Minister perhaps came to the conclusion that this should be dropped. That was why it was dropped. A motion was moved by my friend, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, that a reference should be made to the Supreme Court. Another suggestion came that the Attorney General should be consulted. But after winning the general elections by a narrow margin—there was a landslide and from Calcutta to Chandigarh, if you travel you will not find any Congress Government—this Government realise that the various State Governments are rising against the Central Government. This is a very mischievous and pernicious piece of legislation which takes away the Constitutional rights given to us. So, I oppose this Bill tooth and nail.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): When a similar Bill was moved in the previous Parliament, I called it a fraud on the Constitution. I do not see any reason to change my opinion now, although apparently some changes have been made. I do not want to take the time of the House repeating the fundamental points that have been already made out by my colleagues. But I would only say that almost a sacrilege on the Constitution is going to be perpetrated by this Bill. In the Miscellaneous Section in Chapter IV of the Bill, the jurisdiction of courts to hear the persons aggrieved by the operation of the Bill is being taken away. On the last occasion, when that Bill was being moved, there was talk of withdrawing the powers under the Defence of India Act. Now we also hear much about Government revoking the emergency. The Government is already committed that on 1st July they would revoke the proclamation of emergency. But, Sir, here, in Chapter IV of this Bill, particularly the proposed clause 16, bars the jurisdiction of all courts to seek remedies. That goes against the grain of fundamental rights. That goes against the recent pronouncement of the Supreme Court. That is why even at this stage of introduction we feel constrained to oppose the Bill. We oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel and we would request the hon. Homo Minister to withdraw the Bill, to sit with the Opposition and find out ways and means so that a Bill acceptable to all sections of the House may be introduced if at all considered necessary.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta—I would request hon. Members to be brief. The only question is constitutional competence. If arguments are directed towards that then hon. Members can be brief. I will give opportunity to the spokesman of every party.

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): Sir, some chance may be given to this side also. We would also like to express our views.

Shri Banga (Srikakulam): It is for the Government to speak for their party. It is only an opportunity for those of us who want to oppose this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they have their own arguments let them have their say. I will call one or two from that side also.

An hon. Member: Honest Congressmen will oppose this Bill.

Shri Manoharan (Madras North): Sir, their arguments are concentrated on the head of the Home Minister

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और मेरी पार्टी इस बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर साधारणतया इस की मुखालिफत के हक में नहीं हैं, लेकिन जिस ढंग से यह बिल आया है, और इस बिल में जो अख्त्यारात सरकार लेना चाहती है वह इस प्रकार के हैं, कि संविधान में जो फंडामेंटल राइट्स हमें दिये गये हैं, उनके ऊपर ही एक चोट है। मैं समझता हूं डिमाक्रेसी के लिये यह एक बड़ी शर्म की बात है कि इस प्रकार का बिल सदन में लाया जाये।

सरकार एमरजेंसी को वापस लेना चाहती है। इमर्जेन्सी कुछ अर्से के लिये थी, लेकिन अगर यह बिल पास हो गया तो इस में और भी ज्यादा पावर्स सरकार के पास आ जायेंगी और हमेशा के लिये आ जायेंगी। हमारे संविधान में जो अख्त्यार हमें दिये गये हैं, उन में केवल रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स की बात कही गई है। अगर कहीं देश से अलग होने की बात होती, देश का विरोध करने की बात होती, तो हम इसका समर्थन करते। जब भी कभी देश की रक्षा के बारे में कोई सवाल आया है तो हमारी पार्टी हमेशा इस तरह की बातों का समर्थन करती रही है। मुझे दुःख है इस बात का, और मैं समझता हूं कि आप मेरे साथ सहमत होंगे, कि आज भी देश में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो देश के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं और वह बहुत सालों से इस काम में लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाई नहीं करती। कार्यवाई नहीं करती इतना ही नहीं, उन को एनकरेजमेंट देती है, जो इस तरह के तत्व हैं उन्हें बुलाती है, बिठलाती है, सम्मान देती है, बाहर जाने के लिये लाइसेंस और परमिट देती है। कानून सकशीद हैं, आज सरकार के पास पूरे अख्त्यारात हैं, लेकिन वह उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं करती। हां, अगर कोई कांग्रेस के विरोध में चीज आती है तो उन कानूनों का वह नाजायज इस्तेमाल भी करती है।

इस बिल के अन्दर जो (एफ) (3) है उसमें दिया हुआ है:

"....Which disrupts or is intended to disrupt the integrity of India."

जैसा मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री नाथपाई ने कहा, इस में इंटेग्रिटी की कोई परिभाषा नहीं दी गई है कि इंटेग्रिटी का क्या मतलब दिया जा सकता है। यह उनकी स्वीट विल पर है कि जो कोई भी कांग्रेस के रास्ते में बाधा हो उसके ऊपर इंटेग्रिटी की बात लगाकर उसे खत्म कर दे या किसी ऐसोसियेशन को इल्लीगल डिक्लेअर कर दें। हम लोग यह चीज नहीं चाहते।

यह बिल इतिहास में काले बिल के नाम से पुकारा जायेगा। जो अधिकार संविधान ने हमें दिये हैं उन पर इसमें हमेशा के लिये कुठाराघात हो रहा है। अभी तक जो सरकार की परम्परा रही है वह यह रही है कि हम जो पावर उस को देते हैं उन को वह ठीक जगह पर इस्तेमाल नहीं करती है, गलत जगह पर इस्तेमाल करती है और उसके जो विरोधी होते हैं उन के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करती है। यह जो स्वीपिंग पावर्स, आरबिट्रेरी पावर्स हैं, वह संविधान ने जो हम को अख्त्यारात दिये हैं उन पर कुठाराघात है। इस लिये इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर ही हम उनका विरोध करना चाहते हैं।

Shri Manoharan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party I oppose the introduction of this Bill lock, stock and barrel. As my friend, Shri Nath Pai, has pointed out, it is not only undemocratic, its provisions

are draconian and this Bill exhibits the Hitlerite mind of the ruling party. This Bill is a black spot on the democratic fabric of this country. The object of the Bill, of course, is noble, to maintain and preserve the sovereignity and integrity of the country. As my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, has pointed out, we are second to none in upholding the sovereignty and integrity of this nation. For the information of the House, especially of the Home Minister, I want to point out that national integration is not a commodity to be manufactured. On the contrary, it is a spontaneous spirit and will of the people of the country. As Dr. Radhakrishanan has pointed out correctly:

> "National integration cannot be built by brick and mortar or chisel and hammer; it has to grow silently in the minds and hearts of men. The only process is the process of education. This may be a slow process but it is a steady and permanent one."

Therefore, if we analyse the Bill on that basis, instead of propagating the importance of sovereignty and integrity of the country through the process of education, this incompetent government thought it fit that at the point of gun it can maintain the integrity of the nation. So, I oppose this Bill on that count.

Secondly, coming to the purpose of the Bill, if you analyse the statement of the National Integration Council, it has stated:

> "The Committee first met at Poona and made a tentative analysis of the economic, political, linguistic and other facets of regionalism. Next it visited Madras to have a better understanding of the genesis of the policies of the Dravida Munnetra Kazakam. Since, however, the leaders of the party had been arrested . . ."

they could not meet anybody and it was an *ex parte* judgment anyway. But the very intention of the Bill is to cut down secessionist tendency, either of the DMK or hill tribes in some other areas of the country. Immediately after the Chinese aggression, when a foreign power was trying to lay its tentacles on the sovereignity of this country, my leader, the present Chief Minister of Madras, Shri Annadurai, categorically stated "we have suspended our secessionist philosophy".

An hon. Member: Not abandoned.

Shri Manoharan: Please hear me. Why do you not have the patience for that? After that, considering the importance of the integrity of the country, my leader has come out with an open statement that "we have given up once for all the secessionist demand". The recommendation of the National Integration Council to have an enactment was to cut down the secessionist demand. Now that DMK has given up that demand completely, the Bill becomes superfluous. Also, the Government have git enough legislative weapons to deal with the situation like the Criminal Procedure, Code the Indian Penal Code and the most obnoxious Preventive Detention. As Shri Nath Pai has said, this Government is incompetent to use the powers conferred by Parliament.

Not being satisfied with that the Government is again coming forward to have one more means which explains the mentality of the Government. Therefore I request the Government to ponder over it because, as everybody knows, this Government's survival is very limited. Please once again analyse the situation. The tendency today is towards integration. That tendency has to be cemented and strengthened with a steel determination. The people of India are prepared to sacrifice anything for the integrity and sovereignty of the country. If the Government feels that somewhere in some parts of the country there is some trouble, commotion or something, the Government can deal

[Shri Manoharan].

with the situation with the existing legislation. Therefore this is quite unnecessary; this is Draconian; this is Hitlerite; it is a black spot and, as my hon. friend, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, said, it is a fraud on the Constitution. Therefore, if the Government claims any sense of decency, understanding and imagination, the Home Minister must come out and say that a wrong has been committed somewhere and that he is prepared to rectify himself. Let them withdraw the Bill and establish a convention that we are for democracy.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I hope—it is an illusion; I can anticipate that—perhaps the Home Minister will try to assess the significance of the entire Opposition agreeing to oppose the introduction of this Bill. I say, it is entirely ironic that this Government comes forward with this proposition with the objective of preventing the diruption of India. I have had my share of work in the National Integration Council but I could never for the life of me imagine that the work of the National Integration Council would be sought to be utilised in order to underwrite pernicious legislation of the character which the Home Minister now seeks to introduce. I say it is also ironic because here is a Government which at a point of time when those movements in this country which used to talk of secession are coming round in order to emphasize the desirability of all of us pulling together, exactly at that point of time is behaving in a manner whereby disruptionist tendencies are again going to raise their head. That would happen only because of the ineptitude of this Government. We have seen in this House how on account of the kind of treatment which is meted out to certain States where non-Congress governments are in operation Kerala Members of the eminence of Shri Sreekantan Nair have been goaded to say that this Government behaves in a manner that they might have no other alternative than to get out of India. This Government behaves in a manner which gives rise to disruptionist tendency which it is the object of all of us to prevent. This is a matter of which the House should take note . . . (*Interruption*). It is happening all the time. I do not know why they do not even listen. Disruption has got to be stopped and here is a leader of the DMK who has put his case so well. And at this point of time this matter comes up:

I also notice that on the last occasion Government had some hesitation about this and withdrew this legislation when it was confronted with unanimous opposition. But by the backdoor, by a very perfunctory statement of objects and reasons, by withholding from the House information which it should have given, it is going to do something which is against the basic principles of whatever jurisprudence you might profess at this moment. I will draw your attention to clause 2 where unlawful activity is defined.

In the definition of "unlawful activity", it is stated:

> "(f) 'unlawful activity', in relation to an individual or association means any action taken by such individual or association (whether by committing an act or by words, whether spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise)
>
> (i) which is intended, or supports any claim, to bring about on any ground whatsoever the cession of a part of the territory of India . . . .

Intention is, for the first time, brought into the ambit of legislation of this description. It does not know what is in the mind of man and the law, Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, applied to India which we are supposed to administer has never punished intentions,

in the manner in which, surreptitiously by the back-door, the Home Minister is going to introduce this concept. This concept goes entirely against the grain of any kind of parliamentary democracy and I would suggest that whatever meagre liberties which we have got are entirely in danger by this action of the Government and that is why we are all unanimously opposing the introduction of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Randhir Singh.

Shri Nambiar (Tirchurappali): They are not opposing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have they no right to counteract the arguments?

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): Otherwise, this discussion will not be full.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : इस हाउस के सामने एक बुनियादी बात यह है, आयनी बात यह है कि क्या इस हाउस को जो सब्जैक्ट इसके सामने है इसको डिसकस करने की कम्पीटेंस हासिल है या नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो असल सब्जैक्ट है उससे हम लोग दूर जा रहे हैं। मेरे फाजिल दोस्त सम्बी चौड़ी बहस में पड़ गए हैं। असल बात यह है कि क्या यह हाउस लैजिस्लेटिव फील्ड में सुप्रीम है या नहीं है, सावरेन है या नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम लैजिस्लेटिव बाडी है। रहा सवाल यह कि क्या यह जो बिल हाउस के सामने है कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है या कान्स्टीट्यूशन की कंसोनेंस में है। मेरी राय यह है कि जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है यह बिल आर्टिकल 19 जो विधान में दिया हुआ है, जो बुनियादी हकूक कांस्टीट्यूशन में दिये हुए हैं उनके एन मुताबिक हाउस के सामने आया है। आर्टिकल 19 ने कुछ बुनियादी हकूक लोगों को दिये हैं लेकिन एक हाथ से उनको देकर दूसरे हाथ से कुछ अख्तियारात सरकार ने छीन भी लिये हैं जैसे क्लाज 2 से लेकर क्लाज 6 तक प्राविजोन दिये हुए हैं।

"Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law . . ."

इस पार्लियामेंट के सामने एक बिल पेश किया जा रहा है कि कुछ इस बदकिस्मत देश में ऐसे अफसर हैं जो देश को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, समाज को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, कांस्टीट्यूशन को फाड़ डालना चाहते हैं और बाहर की किसी कांस्टीट्यूशन को लागू करना चाहते हैं। उन लोगों की इन एक्टिविटीज को कर्ब करने के लिये, उन पर काबू पाने के लिये यह हाउस ऐसे बिल को पास कर सकता है। यह पहला मौका नहीं है जबकि इस तरह का बिल पेश किया जा रहा है। इससे पहले भी इस तरह के बिल पेश किये गए हैं और वे ऐक्ट भी बन चुके हैं, जैसे क्रिमिनल ला एमेंडमेंट एक्ट है, सिक्योरिटी एक्ट है, पब्लिक सेफ्टी एक्ट्स हैं। अंग्रेजों के वक्त में क्या कुछ होता था उस में मैं नहीं जाता। मेरे दोस्त खामख्वाह इसको महसूस करेंगे। उस वक्त भी रेग्युलेशंज चलते हैं, बंगाल रेग्युलेशन चलता था, लड़ाई के वक्त भी ये होते थे।

हमने अपनी कांस्टीट्यूशन को कापी किया है वैस्टर्न कंट्रीज से, यू० के० से। हमने प्रिंयेम्बल में कुछ बुनियादी हकूक दिये हैं और उनको बनाये रखने के लिये, उनको कायम रखने के लिये अगर किसी ला को एनेक्ट करने की जरूरत होती है तो उस ला को भी एनेक्ट किया जा सकता है। कांस्टीट्यूशन उसको परमिट करती है। जहां तक उस ला के रिपगनेंट होने का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रिमैच्योर स्टेज है उसके लिये।

अगर कोई ऐसा कानून बन जाये, जो कि संविधान के खिलाफ हो, तो उसके लिये हमारे

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

संविधान में प्राविजन मौजूद हैं। प्रेजीडेंट आर्टिकल 143 के मातहत उस कानून के बारे में राय जानने के लिये उस को सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन वह स्थिति तो तब पैदा होगी, जब कि यह कानून पास हो जायेगा। मेरे दोस्त वक्त से पहले ही बावेला मचा रहे हैं—घोड़े के आगे अक्की लगा रहे हैं।

लेकिन जहां तक यह कानून पास करने का ताल्लुक है, यह हाउस सुप्रीम है। आर्टिकल 122 के तहत इसकी प्रोसीडिंग्ज की वैलिडिटी को क्वेस्चन नहीं किया जा सकता है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये: प्रोसीडिंग्ज का क्या सवाल है? बात अधिकार क्षेत्र की, कौम्पिटेन्स की है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Randhir Singh: Please do not bother, Sir. I am sufficiency strong to deal with them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just a minute. We are debating one simple question, i.e., whether it is within the competence of the House or not. He is just arguing.

The hon. Member may resume his speech.

श्री मधु लिमये: धारा 122 का क्या सम्बन्ध है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has a right to argue.

श्री बैजल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): आर्टिकल 122 को यहां पर कैसे लाया जा सकता है?

श्री मधु लिमये: माननीय सदस्य बिल्कुल अप्रासंगिक बात कह रहे हैं।

Shri S. Kunda (Balasore): It is for the Chair to the control the deliberations. This is irrelevant.

Shri Randhir Singh: I can teach him law. This is legal. There is nothing illegal.

अगर मेरे फ़ाज़िल दोस्त वकील हों, तो वह मेरी बात को एप्रिशिएट करें। शायद उन्होंने ला नहीं पढ़ा है। (व्यवधान) अगर वह वकील हैं, तो यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है, लेकिन शायद उन्होंने मेरी बात समझने की कोशिश नहीं की है।

इस हाउस के सामने सीधा सवाल यह है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बिल पेश किया है, उस को मूव करने की इजाजत दी जाये या नहीं। मैं बड़ी इज्जत के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अपोजीशन के मेम्बर और मेरे जैसे मेम्बर इस हाउस का टाइम खराब कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं अपने आप को भी शामिल कर रहा हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये: अगर इस सदन का वक्त खराब किया जा रहा है, तो माननीय सदस्य इसमें क्यों शामिल होते?

श्री रणधीर सिंह: कांस्टीट्यूशन का आर्टिकल 19(2) से 19(6) बिल्कुल साफ़ है। उस में एक्सीक्यूटिव में यह खास पावर वैस्ट की गई है कि वह इस तरह का कानून ला सकती है। अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि यह कानून कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है, तो वह इसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चैलेंज कर सकते हैं।

Shri Shivajirao Deshmukh: I wish to draw your attention to my earlier submission that the series of objections raised to the introduction of this Bill are based on a single factor that the enactment is of a

which seeks to reduce or abridge or obstruct the fundamental rights as enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution. Why this is made use of is because of this. Article 13(2) is sought to be brought forward as a restrictive Article; the argument is advanced that Article 13 (2) seeks to prohibit legislation to enact any law which is not of the nature of abridging or reducing the fundamental rights. My submission is this: Article 13(2) is certainly restrictive, but it is permissive as well because Art. 19(2) says that reasonable restrictions can be imposed and it shall be competent for the legislature to enact law in this regard. Therefore, my submission is that it is within the competence of this House; as has been argued by the Home Minister the Home Minister of free Government of India, if he thinks that in the existing circumstances of the country it is necessary to arm the Government with the power to declare these sorts of activities as unlawful, is competent to do it. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): On a point of order. A Member can speak with notes in his hands but not with currency notes in his hands. But we find that the hon Member who is speaking is holding currency notes in his hands.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I am not offering them to my hon. friends. (*Interruptions*).

As I was saying, it is not only within the competence of this House, but in the set of circumstances explained by the Home Minister, it is very essential for the security of the country. It is very strange that what is essential for the security of the country is being opposed by the same persons (in the same name of the security of the country) who say that their loyalities are above board. This Bill is not intended against those who say that they abide by the security and integrity of the country and they have given up their demand for secession. But it is intended against those persons or groups of persons who wish to create a situation in which they would be in a position to plead for the secession of a part of the country.

This Bill, therefore, seeks powers which are fundamentally essential for the security of the country.

As regards the question whether the Bill is *ultra vires*, my earler submission was that in the Constitution itself it had been provided who would interpret the Constitution. So, we shall be infringing on the rights of the law courts of the country if we try to raise a question based on the interpretation of the Constitution and not the Constitution as such. The whole burden of the argument put forward by Shri Madhu Limaye is that this does not constitute a reasonable restriction. Whether this does or does not constitute a reasonable restriction is purely a question of fact which the law court alone is competent to decide.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee had waxed eloquent on the question of intention. Perhaps, he does not know that it is not for the first time that intention has been brought to the fore as an element of offence. For instance, I may say that the very basis of all penal offences which involve *mens rea* are based upon intention. Similarly, under the election law, it is an offence to carry on propaganda on such lines as would have the effect of attacking the personnal character of a candidate, and there also, the word 'intention' is mentioned.

Even the Supreme Court has given a finding that what happens in the human mind has been a question which is *sub judice*, and further it has been left to the law courts to decide what was happening in the particular individual's mind, and the law courts can only decide it in the set of circumstances that would be existing when the particular act of commission or omission was being committed. Therefore, it is not for the first time that intention has been brought into

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee].

focus as constituting a necessary element of an offence. So, on that count also, the Bill is reasonable and what it seeks to provide for is essentially in the national interest, and at least it does not lie in the mouth of those who speak loudly of national interest to say that this is against the Constitution.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): While supporting the constitutional issues that have been raised by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye, I want to point out that the intention of the hon. Minister—and I specifically use the word 'intention'—is very sinister.

After all, he said that the main purpose of the Bill was to make secessionist activities unlawful. Had that been the intention, this Bill is too late. As my hon. friend Shri Manoharan had pointed out, for years, the DMK was having that objective. During all these years, much more than the Congressmen, we Members of the Communist Party had been arguing with them because we did not agree with them, and there had been bitter arguments, but none-the-less-those arguments were of a friendly nature, and ultimately we succeeded and they also agreed, and ultimately they had withdrawn that demand for secession.

Today, nearly twenty years after the country's Independence, following 100 or 150 years of struggle against British imperialism, this country has been united together, and the unity of this country was forged by the blood of the people in the struggle against British imperialism. After this unity has been achieved, that the Congress Government should come forward with this Bill is an advertisement of their own incompetence to carry forward that unity that has been achieved in the national activities and of the fact that their own activities have been leading to disruption in the country. If disparous tendencies have been let loose in this country, they are fundamentally due to the activities of the Congress Government and nothing else.

Therefore, it is a political problem.

15 hrs.

An hon. Member: What about the China issue?

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am prepared to discuss that also.

A political problem has got to be dealt with politically. For example, if this Bill is passed, I do not know who got to be declared an unlawful association. Clause 2 (f) (i) says:

> "which is intended, or supports any claim, to bring about on any ground whatsoever the cession of a part of the territory of India from the Union . . ."

We know that the whole of Kashmir forms part of India and we also know that Government themselves have proposed that the occupied part of Kashmir to proceded to Pakistan. Are we, therefore, to declare that this Government is an unlawful association?

Shri Madhu Limaye: Berubari also.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Are we to do that? Who is to decide that this Government is an unlawful association? Therefore, it is a political problem. So, you have to look at it from the political point of view and not from the point of view of law and order etc. If under certain political considerations, Parliament agrees to such a thing, certainly it can be done. That is entirely a different matter. But we find that instead of dealing with it as a political problem, today, under the guise of preventing secessionist activities, they have brought forward this Bill. But this is only the front; what is there behind it? What is behind it is clause 2 (f) (iii) which reads thus:

> "which disrupts or is intended to disrupt the integrity of India."

It is a very vague thing. The term 'which disrupts' is a very vague thing. Government may say that a number of strikes on economic demands are intended or calculated to disrupt the unity of this country and the integrity of this country, and I dare say that they will be able to find some persons to be appointed as tribunals for the purpose, who will agree with the people who are in power. We know how they can appoint such people. All these things are known to us.

Therefore, the real purpose is not what is stated there. After all, there are no such disruptionist activities as far as Nagaland and other things are concerned, which can be solved by this Bill; this Bill is not going to solve that problem, and, therefore, that problem has got to be dealt with in a different way.

So, the real purpose is not the prevention of the secessionist activities, as has been made out by the Home Minister, but what appears in clause 2 (f) (iii). This is only the front. Behind it, they want to curtail the activities of the people; the more they are in difficulties and the more the people of this country fight against their policies, the more they would say that all these things are leading to the disruption of this country and make their activities unlawful. I want to warn you that any amount of this kind of legal business is not going to solve that problem. If the people of the country want to fight the Government, and they are determined to fight, they will fight them and no amount of this law is going to prevent them.

I would say that this Bill is an advertisement to the whole world, and this Parliament by enacting this law will be advertising to the whole world, that even after 20 years of Independence, this country still consists of a certain number of people who want to secede from the Union; that is the advertisement that they are making to the whole world and the whole country. Therefore I would say that a political problem should be dealt with in a political way. Let them not try to deal with a political problem by enacting this kind of repressive laws. It will be a disgrace to Parliament itself to pass such a Bill. Therefore, I would ask the hon. Minister to refrain from introducing this Bill, and, therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think that this is the most timely Bill that has been brought forward before this House. I think this is a Bill which gives no undue power to Government, which gives no unrestricted power to Government and which gives no excessive power to punish the offenders, which they do not need and which they would not put into effect. The simple matter is this. Sir, you have fought an election and I have also fought an election. Those of us who fought elections know what kind of propaganda was carried on by some of the political parties.

We know what slogans were raised, personal slogans, slogans against persons and against the policies of the ruling party which was the Congress Party at that time, and against the Members of the ruling party. I know there were some persons who went so far as to threaten the life of some persons, there were some persons who went so far as to say that they will divide and subdivide India, that they will balkanise India, they would see to it that India lost her unity and integrity.

An hon. Member: Who were these?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not want to mention the name of the party.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): You should not get excited.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not excited, you are excited.

I am saying there is a party in this country . . .

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): On a point of order. This gentleman has mentioned that a party as such has advocated the disintegration of India. That is against the Constitution and against the very existence of India as a sovereign State. I am asking which is the party, he must mention it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that there are some parties, I do not name any party, which think in terms of north and south, there are some parties here which think in terms of Hindi-speaking areas and non-Hindi-speaking areas, there are some parties here which think in terms of China-occupied India and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, and there are some parties here which think that it is no blunder and no unwise thing to barter away a part of our territory in order to win peace at the hands of those who are our aggressors.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह आपका दल ही कर रहा है। रूलबाड़ी में क्या हुआ ?

Shri Samar Guha: This gentleman is again accusing other political parties of thinking of Hindi and non-Hindi areas. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is all the time arguing that there are some people in this country, whether they belong to this party or that, who are advocating certain opinions. In his view, these opinions are not helpful to our integrity. That is all. He is perfectly within his rights.

Shri Dhireshwar Kalita (Gauhati): He is accusing some parties here. We can also accuse the Congress Party of dividing India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I submit very respectfully that in order to preserve the national integrity of India, in order to preserve the security of India, this Bill is necessary. Do they not know that democracy in Asia and Africa has to take strong r[illegible]? What is happening in Nigeria? What is happening in other countries of the world?

An hon. Member: We are in India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You do not know Nigeria, you only know about Punjab. What can I say about you?

I was submitting very respectfully that democracy in the right sense has to strike very firm roots in Asia and Africa, and particularly in India. India's roots are stronger than those of the other countries. But in order that India should flourish we must have a Bill of this kind and I congratulate the Home Minister for having brought forward a Bill which will preserve the unity and integrity of this country.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को भी तो आखिर बुलाइये। क्या सिर्फ उधर के ही लोगों को आप बुलाते रहियेगा ? (व्यवधान)
I have also a right in this House.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देख लीजिये अपोजीशन के लोग किस तरह की पार्लियामेंट का नमूना यहां पर पेश कर रहे हैं। गोपालन साहब और दूसरे विपक्षी नेता भी देख लें कि उनके सदस्य हाउस में कैसा व्यवहार कर रहे हैं और कैसा डिकोरम रख रहे हैं.... (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I see some hon. Members rising. A spokesman from each party has been called and those who had written to the Speaker beforehand have been accommodated. The last speaker will be Mr. Viswanathan.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very thankul to you. A friend of mine opposite said that intention was already punishable under several Acts. Any [illegible] with intent to do a thing is

different from punishing the intention without the Act. If you do an act with an intention to cause some offence and then it is punished, the intention is punished with action. But here the case is totally different. Under the authority of the 16th amendment to the Constitution, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by article 19 can be imposed but it cannot be on the intention to do an act. That disposes of that point.

The second thing is this. The word 'cession' is here. Cession of territory is a political act; it is not an ordinary activity of any civilian section or municipal section of the society; it is a political act which can be done only by the State. Why does the Home Minister want to restrict Governments power? Suppose tomorrow some conditions are created in which this Government, perhaps with the consent of Parliament, might be obliged to make a cession. A friend refers to Berubari. They did it there. Why does he include that? I can understand his anxiety to stop activities which are intended to disrupt the territorial integrity of India. The words 'integrity of India' are not very clear. Unless it is territorial integrity that is sought to be disrupted, there is no point in bringing it under the mischief of the law. Then there are so many kinds of disruptive activities which may take place. For example the activity of Shiva Sena was there; there is some other sena in some other State. Can these be brought under definitions like this? Our friends have said that Government have already ample powers to deal with disruptive tendencies. It is only the question of the legal department advising the Home department properly to exercise those powers whenever there is any difficulty about these things. So far as the competency of this legislature is concerned, we have got every right to discuss the qustion of competency. In fact it is part of our duty. That is why these powers are all defined here and the vigilance of Parliament must always be exercised to see whether we go the right way or not. If in spite of that there is some lacuna, perhaps the courts will look into them. The fact that the courts are the final interpreters of the Constitution does not bar us from considering this aspect. Otherwise, we will not be doing our duty; we may bring any Act which is outside our competence and which will destory perhaps the integrity and the unity of India. That is why Parliament should be all careful to see that we go on the right track.

These are the three points which I wanted to draw your attention to, and I submit that the Government having already been armed with ample powers for the unlawful activities which they have in mind they need not come forward with this particular piece of legislation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Sir, one minute. It is an important point.

Shri Sheo Narain: If you permit him, you have to permit me also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, several Members have already drawn the attention of the House to the existence of adequate powers already on the Statute-Book if only this Government would have the manhood and the capacity to enforce the law to achieve the objects or the objectives for which this Bill is being introduced. What is it that they say? "To provide for the more effective prevention." They have already got preventive powers, but they think they are not enough. Therefore, they want to have more effective preventive powers. What did they do during the last emergency? They passed an

[Shri Ranga].

ordinance by abrogating or setting aside or suspending for the time being so many articles of our Constitution, upsetting the fundamental rights of our people. They thought they had all the powers, and the emergency did come. Then they themselves said that certain political parties were indulging in unpatriotic activities in the north-eastern front. They even came to this House and alleged that certain sections of the communist party were actively promoting secessionst and disruptive and unpatriotic activities and so on. What did they do? Did they declare that organisation, that party, that group, as unlawful? They did not have the courage. They imprisoned a number of people. It was also wrong. We put up with it because there was a real emergency. after that, they used the same powers in Kerala where there was no emergency at all, in order to put certain elected members of the legislature in jail, or, rather, even before the election, they put quite a large number of our friends, who then went by the name left-communists, into jail, and also during the election. After the election also, they kept them in jail. That was the manner in which they misused the powers that they have taken from this Parliament, on the plea that there was an emergency in the north-eastern frontier. Either they misuse these powers or they do not use them.

When they have got enough powers, they are never content. They would like to have more and more powers. How are they going to implement all these powers, let us say, in those States where they have for the time being the communists? They seem to be very angry with the communists. How are they going to enforce all these powers where the communists themselves happen to be Ministers and also head of Government? Has this Government understood it? Have they thought about it. Are they going to have their own seperate police or are they going to dismiss the communist ministers or the ministries in which there are communist ministers? Are they going to dismiss them and again have their own dictatorship and President's rule? What is the use of asking for these powers? Where is the sense in these powers being conferred upon the Government at all?

They have never had any courage to declare any organisation in this country which, even according to them, was going against the interests of the country, as illegal and enforce the powers. They never had that courage. On the other hand, they have, in a cowardly manner misused the powers against individuals, groups, whose political interests they thought were going to jeopardise their own political interests. They were not thinking of the country they were thinking only of their own party's interests. That is why I am very much opposed to clothing this so-called Government with any more powers.

What do they mean by integration? My friend, Mr. Viswanatham, has drawn attention to it pertinently. One can understand national itegration and territorial integration more easily. But they say, integration. When they bring into existence linguistic provinces, what sort of integration is it? When they are opposed to linguistic re-division, what sort of integration or disintegration is it? Then there is this zonal re-division of this country. The whole of Mother India's body is groaning under these chains and the wounds caused by these chains of zonal restrictions all over India. First, it was State to State. Now they have gone down to districts and taluks. Day after tomorrow, I will not be surprised if they go down to village level also. Is this integration?

Who is responsible for this disintegration? Many members of their own

AICC had accused them of disintegrating the country. To get over their difficulty, they said, we are going to look into it. They appointed a committee. The committee said, there should be greater disintegration and more tight disintegration. Are they to be sent to jail? Who is there to send these gentlemen to jail? That is the real difficulty.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You joined those who wanted to divide Punjab.

Shri Ranga: My friend got it divided. Now he is crying over the whole thing, because his party is thrown to the winds!

Clause 17 says:

> "No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except with the previous sanction of the Central Government."

Even the police are going to be held tight and they would not be able to take cognizance of anything. Even the State Governments will not be able to take any action against anybody. They must come on their bended knees before the Home Minister, the Secretaries and the rest of them saying "Please give us permission to take cognizance of this." What sort of imbecile government is this? It continues:

> ". . . or any officer authorised by the Central Government in this behalf."

Are they afraid that some Central Ministers will be sent to jail for their disintegrating activities in any of the States run by the non-Congress Governments? What is the significance of this? Have they given any thought to this?

Clause 16 says:

> "Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no proceedings taken under this Act by the Central Government or the District Magistrate or any officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or the District Magistrate shall be called in question in any court in any suit or application or by way of appeal or revision and no injunction shall be granted by any court..."

They play mischief. Their officers will begin to take charge of the properties and persons of various organisations. Indeed even at an earlier stage they will declare an organisation as unlawful. Those people would like to go to the court and ask for a writ. This Bill says no court should give any writ at all. The court shall not intercede on behalf of the citizens, either individually or collectively, when they are functioning? Their fiat must have full sway. That is why my friend from the DMK called it Draconian and too arbitrary. Are we to give this power to the Government? Have they justified, by the right use of the powers which are already there in their possession their coming to this House and asking for these additional powers? Would we be justified in giving these additional powers to these people? What is it that they want to do? They want to make inroads into our fundamental rights in regard to freedom of speech and expression, right to assemble peacefully and without arms.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: For what purpose?

Shri Ranga: What purpose is my hon. friend serving when he gives passports to the Naga friends to go to meet Phizo? If they have got any self-respect at all, if they really have confidence in their own defence forces, if they have faith in national integration and territorial integration, they should be able to deal with the Nagas in a self-respecting manner and achieve peace without having to ask

[Shri Ranga]

those people who have declared themselves to be completely independent of this Government and independent of this country, without having to prostrate before them and giving them passports to go to somebody who has already considered our citizenship of no account at all and embraced the citizenship of another country only to foment trouble (*Interruption*). They say they are going to protect our country (*Interruption*).

Therefore, Sir, my conclusion is like this. There are some hon. friends, I know, on this side of the House who are prepared to join hands with them in destroying the fundamental rights of the people to own their own property, to own their own land, to own their own houses. I shall appeal to all those friends, who wish to destroy that fundamental right, the most important thing for the progress of our country, for the advancement of our civilisation, for ensuring the continuity of political, economic and social progress and production of our country, to keep in mind, when they oppose this Bill, when they want all these rights to be protected, the need for protecting that right of the people to possess their own property which has been sought to be destroyed by the Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment Bill, which stands to the discredit of this Government. It has been thrown out by the Supreme Court. Thank God, there is the Supreme Court still here in our country. It is this Bill which wants to keep activities of the Government out of court. Therefore, Sir, I oppose this Bill. You have seen that the whole of the Opposition is standing as one man to oppose this Bill. If this Government has got any democratic conscience, if it has got any respect at all for public opinion and if it wishes to remember that it represents only a minority of our electorate of our country, I would appeal to them not to proceed with this Bill.

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज को कंट्रोल करने के लिए होम मिनिस्टर ने यह बिल पेश किया है। अभी अभी कल नम्बूदरीपाद, चीफ मिनिस्टर आफ केरल, ने यह कहा कि अगर आप हम को राइस नहीं देंगे तो हम बाहर से मंगायेंगे, बिहार के मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि अगर हम को चावल आप नहीं देंगे तो हम कोयला नहीं देंगे। .... (व्यवधान) .... ओ, चीन के गद्दारों सुनो। देश की एकता को एक सूत्र में बांधने के लिये हम ने राजगुरू, सुखदेव और भगत सिंह को फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़ाया था। यह जो गोपालन बैठ हुए हैं और जो इधर सोशलिस्ट बैठ हुए हैं यह वही लोग हैं जो सन 1942 में अंग्रेजों के साथ हाथ मिला कर घूमते थे। जब हम लोग जेलों में सड़ रहे थे तब यही लोग अंग्रेजों से शेक हैंड करते थे और कहते थे कि बिस इज पिपल्स वार। अब हम को यह उपदेश देने आये हैं आखिर यह क्या? यह कानून हम इस लिये लाये हैं कि हमारी रिस्पांसिबिलिटी है। मुल्क ने हम पर विश्वास कर के सेंटर में कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को भेजा है। प्रो० रंगा नमूना हैं जो कि डिसिप्लिन को खराब कर रहे हैं और इस पार से उस पार कूद कर हो गये। डी० एम० के० किस तरह से चुनाव में जीता है? आज उस ने हल्ला करना शुरू कर दिया है कि हमने सैपेरेटिस्ट टेंडेंसीज को तिलांजलि दे दी है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस की क्या गारंटी है कि आप आइंदा ऐसी बातें करना शुरू नहीं कर देंगे? कांग्रेस के खिलाफ किस तरह से आप ने चुनाव लड़ा है? रामायण और भागवत को ले कर और हिन्दू जाति से पृथक होने का प्रचार कर के और ब्राह्मण और नान-ब्राह्मण में लड़ाई करके आप चुनाव लड़े हैं। अगर हम इस कानून को ला रहे हैं तो क्या गुनाह कर रहे हैं – (इंटरप्शन)

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Member seems to think that this Bill has been introduced to be used against the Chief Ministers of States. I do

not think that is the intention of the Government.

Shri Ghee Narain: I know the Intentions of the Bill. I have read the Bill.

जो देश के विरोधी आचरण करते हैं, उन के खिलाफ हम यह कानून बना रहे हैं, जो इस देश को बांटना चाहते हैं, जो इस देश को चीन और रूस के हाथ सौंपना चाहते हैं उन के खिलाफ इस को बनाया जा रहा है। जो देश के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं उन के खिलाफ यह बिल है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri M. Y. Saleem: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the hon. Home Minister, introduing the Bill. To my mind, the scope of this debate is limited. The question before the House is whether the House is competent to consider the Bill introduced by the hon. Home Minister at this stage or not. Unfortunately, most of the hon. Members have spent their precious time in advancing arguments regarding the provisions of the Bill itself which, to my mind, was premature.

Reliance has been placed by several hon. Members on article 13(2) of the Constitution. This article speaks of the provisions in part III of the Constitution, that is, fundamental rights. That article reads:

> "The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

Article 13 governs all the subsequent articles coming in this chapter. Reference was made to the provisions in article 19. One of my hon. friend has rightly pointed out that article 19, clauses (a) to (g) are governed by subsequent clauses. It has been clearly indicated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that on the basis of the recommendation of the National Integration Council the 16th Amendment of the Constitution was introduced and, as a matter of fact, this was enacted by the House and certain provisions were incorporated in article 19. Clause (2) of article 19 clearly states:

> "Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interests of the security of the State friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence."

This saving clause is there in article 19 itself. It cannot be said that under article 13 of the Constitution this House is not competent to consider the Bill introduced by the Home Minister.

Now only one question remain be considered, namely, whether language of the Bill is good or not and whether the words have been happily used in the clauses of the Bill or not. Every Member who has some objection regarding bad language or improper construction of sentences or any other objection regarding the spirit of the Bill would be entitled to introduce amendments. If any clause has been wrongfully introduced or any particular clause which ought to have been incorporated in the Bill has been omitted that could be deleted or inserted subsequently.

Therefore I would submit that so so far as the legislative competence of the House is concerned, it is abundantly clear that under article 13 read with article 19 of the Constitution along with clause (2) thereof, this House is competent to consider this Bill at this stage. If any hon.

[Shri M. Y. Saleem].

Member has got any objection, at a subsequent stage he will be entitled to introduce any amendment or oppose the very spirit of the Bill which has been submitted before the House by the hon. Home Minister.

Therefore I submit that the speeches which have been made by many hon. Members regarding the merit of the case and the text of the provisions of the Bill are irrelevant for the purpose of considering this question at this stage and the hon. Home Minister is entitled to introduce this Bill. To my mind this House is competent only to consider the legality of this matter at this stage.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Sir, I do not want to go into the competence of this House to consider this Bill; I want to submit one thing only. Already this Government has enough powers. The only grouse is that those powers are not being used where they should be used. There are elements which are carrying on a campaign against the integrity and sovereignty of the country but those powers that are there are not being used. So, my submission is that we do not need this Bill.

But there is one lacuna in the law. We have no law of treason. You must define what is treason and who is a traitor, who is working against the interests of the country. That law must be there. Bring a new law, the law of treason; define what is a traitor and what is treason in this country. Then apply that law to those people who are working against the interests of the country. They may then find that perhaps many in their own party will be the first to be implicated under that law because they are working against the country. Therefore, if the hon. Home Minister is really honest and really wants the integrity and sovereignty of the country to be protected, let him bring a law of treason and my party will support it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You want them to introduce a Bill to hang their own people.

Shri Govinda Menon: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for having pointed out the scope of the debate we are having. You correctly pointed out that when the constitutionality of a Bill is in question, it is necessary to have a full discussion over the matter and you referred to the proviso to rule 72 which reads as follows:—

> "Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

Therefore when my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, opposed this Bill at this stage, his object should be presumed to have been to raise a question regarding the legislative competence of the House. Legislative competence may mean either it is a subject for a State Assembly or it is against the constitutional limitations against legislation laid down in the Constitution. The question of State power does not arise here. The only question is whether there is any limitation under part III of the Constitution for the discussion of this Bill. Sir, you may have noted that in the rule what is provided for is a full discussion. This is very significant. It does not even confer a power on you to decide whether the bill is competent or not. It is not for the House also to decide the question of competency by a majority. That question, if it arises, will be finally decided either by our High Courts or by the Supreme Court.

Shri Madhu Limaye: याद रखें Finally.

Shri Govinda Menon: What is the object of this provision? The object of this provision is to give a warning. It may be that a Government Bill, may have been drafted without due

reference to the constitutional limitations or it may be that a private Member of this House brings forward a Bill and, in doing so, he may have omitted to take into consideration fully the constitutional limitations. But speaking for Government, I can assure you that the Bill was examined and it was only after Government was satisfied that there was absolutely no bar of a constitutional nature for proceeding with the Bill that the Bill was introduced. Government do not like to have the exercise of bringing forward unconstitutional Bills, getting them, through all the stages, getting them passed, and placing them on the statute book. If it is so patently unconstitutional, as contended by Shri Madhu Limaye, there is absolutely no danger and, as soon as it is passed, you go the Supreme Court and it will be struck down.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो हम करेंगे ही ।

Shri Govinda Menon: As a matter of fact, except Mr. Madhu Limaye and, probably, Mr. Nath Pai, nobody else referred to the constitutionality of the Bill and the objection raised against the Bill was on other grounds which clearly fell outside the scope of the discussion at this stage.

Shri Manoharan: You mean to say that everybody should repeat it?

Shri Govinda Menon: I will not say that everybody should repeat it. If there is anybody here, like Mr. Manoharan who has nothing to say on the constitutional aspect of the Bill, he should have better sat quiet because that alone is the subject-matter for discussion. Mr. Manoharan made a very good speech and I congratulate him for it. What did he say? With an amount of self-satisfaction with an amount of pride, with an amount of patriotic pride, he said that whereas his party, in the initial stages, advocated secession of the southern States from the rest of India, later on, his party first suspended that move and then later on gave it up, and Mr. Ramamurti took pride in saying that it was his party which persuaded the D.M.K. to give up that stand. Every friend on the opposite side said that his party, his party and his party is not for having any advocacy of either secession or cession. What does it mean? It means that political and national consciousness of our country has come to this stage that we would not tolerate any advocacy of secession or cession.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो सब से अच्छी दलील है कि इस विधेयक की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri Govinda Menon: That is the position. It is exactly at that stage that Government should come with a legislation. . .

An hon. Member: Why?

Shri Govinda Menon: . . . because if there are stray individuals, if there is a man here or a person there or a small group of persons here and there who against the national consciousness, against the political consciousness accepted by all the parties here, want to go against the consciousness of the country, there should be a law to prevent them. Now, if a section is enacted in the Penal Code prohibiting theft, does it mean that all the Members in Parliament are inclined to commit theft? When the consciousness of the society, its culture has developed to a stage when it is recognised that theft should not be resorted to, it is then that Government come forward with legislation to make theft illegal: Similarly, because every organized section of the country now . . .

Shri P. Ramamurti: A new theory!

Shri Govinda Menon: A theory which you should learn.

Because every organised section of the country thinks that attempts to

disintegrate the country should be stopped, it is then that the Home Minister has thought that there should be a legislation and I am sure he hopes in his heart of hearts that there would be no occasion whatsoever to make use of the provisions of this legislation. I too hope so.

The Sixteenth Amendment of the Constitution introduced certain words in the exception to article 19; words regarding integrity, etc., were introduced. Every one of us, you remember, took an oath at the time the nomination papers were filed in this respect. Nobody put the question, "Why should I take this oath? Why should the Constitution have been amended in this respect? It is an insult to me to say that I am working for the disintegration of the country". No body thought so.

Shri Rajaram: That was why you gained so many seats in Kashmir.

Shri Govinda Menon: If you had lost, you had also gained. This will occur again and again.

So, that is not the point. The Sixteenth Amendment was passed by the Third Lok Sabha and this legislation is a sequel to the Sixteenth Amendment of the Constitution. The words used are integrity and sovereignty of India.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय क्या कहना चाहते हैं ? कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है ।

Shri Govinda Menon: Why should my hon. friend get impatient? I do not say anything against him. He is one of the advocates of integrity of India. I am with him and he is with me.

The words, integrity and sovereignty, of India, were introduced in Article 19 by the Sixteenth Amendment of the Constitution and it was provided without protest that every one who wants to enter Parliament, who wants to enter a legislative Assembly and other representative institutions, should take an oath before the nomination is filed.

An hon. Member: Who has opposed?

Shri Govinda Menon: Nobody has opposed. There are other elements and there may be other elements, and this is intended against them.

Therefore, I should think that if the opposition, which was based on the constitutionality of the Bill, was sincere—and I hope it was sincere—then it was misconceived because there is absolutely no scope for any such opposition. The stock argument of every member was that there was enough weapons in the armoury of Government to be used for meeting situations like this. I wonder, if that is so, why should there be this opposition. After all, this is only an example of the weakness of the Government, the so-called Government as Prof. Ranga put it. If the so-called Government in its weakness brings a weapon which already exists, I want to ask Prof. Ranga, why should the so-called Opposition oppose it.

That is all.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I thought that I would not be called upon to speak at this stage because this debate was confined to the legislative competence of this House to legislate particularly this piece of legislation, but as I find that some other points have been made, I feel that I should reply to some of those points, not all of them.

At the outset, I must welcome very sincerely the statement made by Shri Manoharan here, and I reciprocate the same feeling. I hope he and his leader and his party stand firm on the new resolution they have adopted. But that only proves that it is quite possible in this country for some people to

an organised manner to think in terms of secession. That is the only point.

I as very careful in listening to the debate to find out any arguments made to show that Bill is not necessary because there are no conditions whereby secessionist tendencies would grow. Unfortunately, nobody made the point.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You are creating those conditions now.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The only argument made was based on suspicion of the executive. All the Members who participated, from Shri Nath Pai to Acharya Ranga—I just mention them in this way; there are no gradations involved—all the Members who made speeches only confirmed this that their entire criticism is based on Congress, *Congress Party*....

Shri Ranga: Quite all right.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I know that really speaking, the entire motive force for this was the political existence of all political parties....

Shri Ranga: That is so.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is unfortunately so. Acharya Ranga even said that this Government showed incompetence to declare the Communist Party illegal....

Shri Madhu Limaye: He did not name any party.

Shri Ranga: I did not mention any name. You have it in your mind.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: You did not because it was inconvenient for you to do so. It was rather inconvenience than anything else.

Shri Ranga: You are the Home Minister and should be have accordingly.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad I have this responsibility. If he is objecting, I cannot help it.

My point is that if any legislation which is in the interest of national integrity is to be opposed merely on the ground of suspicion of a political party, it only shows political immaturity.

Shri Ranga: It is not so. Your party has misbehaved so repeatedly. I gave you the instance of Kerala. You are bringing it down to that level....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If a senior Member like Acharya Ranga brings it down to that level, what can I say?

Shri Ranga: I would advise him not not to bring it down to that level. He is the Home Minister, not merely a spokesman of the Congress Party. May be he is also a Congress spokesman. But at the same time, he is *the Home Minister. Let him not* bring it down to the party level and then say 'I am very unhappy'. He has to keep it at the level of the Home Minister. I am prepared to respect him as such.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is all right. I do not much mind whether he respects me or not.

Shri Ranga: You would need it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If he wants to degenerate it to that level, I do not know what made him think of.....

Shri Ranga: Your Government has misbehaved.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The opposition to this Bill is not based on any national considerations, but on party considerations.

Shri Ranga: I accuse you of not being national-minded. I accuse you of being very small-minded.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Small-minded? Who is looking at it in the national interest?

Shri Ranga: We know who is stupid, how stupid the Government been....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not fair.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He can very well call names, but I cannot....

Shri Ranga: We can. What else are we doing in this House?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: ....whatver you do.

It is our conviction that this Bill is necessary in the national interest. It was only after this conviction that we decided to bring this up here. It is necessary as long as there is a fear that there will be elements in this country which will create conditions for the secession of any part of the country. As long as that situation persists, I think it is necessary that we have a legislation like this.

I hope and pray that this legislation remains a dead letter. If there are no occasions to make use of this legislation, I will be the happiest person. But when there are possibilities, when there are conditions, it has to be available for use. Someone said that by merely passing this legislation, you are declaring to the whole world that in this country there are elements itching for some sort of secession. It is no use merely saying that the whole world knows that there are people talking in those terms. What about making organised efforts for the secession of some parts of territory from this country?

Shri Manoharan: May I ask him one question?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not mentioning the DMK.

Shri Manoharan: I want to know from the Home Minister whether he is absolutely convinced that he cannot deal with such sort of situation with the existing legal weapons.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a very legitimate question and I would certainly answer it, because as I said, it is necessary that we are convinced that such a legislation is necessary. How do we prove that it is necessary or not? I am entirely in agreement with the remark made by the hon. Member that a political situation must essentially be met by political action. But when we try to meet a political situation by a political method, we are considered to be weak and ineffective. The way we are trying to deal with the Naga problem was questioned. We know that a political situation has to be met with political methods; at the same time, it is necessary to have legal power—legal sanction—in the hands of Government, and to act when it becomes necessary. This is, really speaking, the basic approach to the problem.

I do not think they have made out a case to make us think of withdrawal of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is....

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: In the course of his remarks, the Home Minister let slip a remark to the effect that the opposition was not based on national interests. Does he want to stick to it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is....

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: You are not convinced? He has let slip from his mouth a remark which is of very vital importance to us. He said that the Opposition was not based on national considerations or something like that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Opposition to the Bill.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Is it his intention to suggest that we had no national interest in our hearts?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Not at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I understood the argument, he said the whole opposition was based on political considerations. (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. Kandappan (Methur): You do not become an advocate of the Minister. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: We all respect him. I would not have drawn your attention to it, if I had no respect for him. Because I respect him, I did not want that such a remark should have come from his mouth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has drawn attention to it. Let him resume his seat.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: As the point has been raised, he must give a reply.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Has he anything to say? Has the Home Minister anything to say on that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has put the question. Let him resume his seat.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: So the Opposition is not working in the national interest in his opinion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is taking it isolated from the context.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Are you satisfied with the correctness of that remark?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was a general remark made.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Are you satisfied with the propriety of that remark?

Shri Ranga: It was only after he had committed that blunder that I took such strong objection and gave him no quarter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We must respect the dignity of the House.

Shri Ranga: You are not maintaining the dignity. What are we to do?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: For the sake of a debating point, he ought not to have used such a hasty expression.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith."

16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any complaints on this side, the Ayes side?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Eight.

On the Noes side?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seats. I will have to count again, because some people stood up later on. I will go row by row. I will count this row now. What is this? The hon. Member stands up after counting?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I have got a right to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right but he will make up his mind on his own and you need not ask him. So far as voting is concerned, your help is neither sought nor required.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: He stood up twice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Those who feel that their voting has not been properly recorded in this row may stand up.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find seven in this row.

Shri Ranga: You have forgotten the other rows.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. I have got them.

AYES

Division No. 3] [16.05 hrs.

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganeah, Shri K. R.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hari Krishna, Shri
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Kamble, Shri
Katham, Shri B. N.
Khan, Shri M. A.
Kh nna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad Dr.
Malhotra, Shri Inderjit
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohsin, Shri
Mondal, Shri J. K.
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mudrika Singh, Shri
Murti, Shri M. S.
Nageshwar, Shri
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pahadia, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Prasad, Shri Y. A.
Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Rai Deo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Kishan, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Saleem, Shri M. Y.
Sambasivam, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri M. R.
Shastri, Shri B. N.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Shinkre, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddayya, Shri
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Solanki, Shri S. M.
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tripathi, Shri K. D.
Tula Ram, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadab, Shri N. P.

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Atam Das, Shri
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh

Badrudduja, Shri
Bakshi, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Bose, Shri Amiyanath
Bramhanandji, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dange, Shri S. A.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Desai, Shri Dinkar
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dhandapani, Shri
Dhirendranath, Shri
Dipa, Shri A.
Durairasu, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gopalan Shrimati Suseela
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Haldar, Shri K.
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri S. C.
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kundu, Shri S.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Mangalathumadom, Shri
Manoharan, Shri
Mayavan Shri
Meetha Lal Shri
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Naidu, Shri Ramabadra
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Narayanan, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Nihal Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri J. H.
Rajaram, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Ray, Shri Rabi
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Saminathan, Shri
Santosham, Dr. M.
Sen, Shri Devan
Sequeira, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri T. P.
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri B S.
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri R.
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shivappa, Shri N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Solanki, Shri P. N.
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Subravelu, Shri
Sundar Lal, Shri J.
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Vidyarthi Shri R. S.
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

'Ayes' 162*; 'Noes'** 131. We shall check up the machine. This is subject to checking.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall go to the next item of business—the Railway Budget.

16.16 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ को रेलवे बजट पर आप से एक विशेष प्रार्थना करनी है, जो तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों का किराया बढ़ाया गया वह बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है। इस लिये कि रेलों की सब से ज्यादा आमदनी तीसरे दर्जे के सामान्य यात्रियों से होती है और किराया

*Ayes: Names of eight Members could not be recorded.

[श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ]

बढ़ने से उनको ज्यादा परेशानी उठानी पड़ेगी बनिस्बत उन लोगों के जो कि हायर क्लासेज में सफर करते हैं। रेलवे की आय में से 100 करोड़ रुपया से अधिक सैंट्रल रेवन्यूज को मिलता है। आप रेवेन्यू की पूर्ति किसी दूसरे तरीके से भी कर सकते हैं। अभी अभी हम लोगों ने देखा कि बहुत सी रेलों में सी० टी० सी० सिस्टम इंट्रोड्यूस हो रहा है जिस से करोड़ों डालर हम अमरीका भेज रहे हैं। यदि यह सिस्टम अभी रोक दिया जाये तो रेलवे को जो घाटा हो रहा है उस की पूर्ति हो जायेगी।

नवीन इंजन्स जो कारखानों से निकला करते हैं उसकी रक्षा करने में रेलवे प्रोटक्शन फोर्स असावधानी बरतती है। उस में से तांबा पीतल अथवा दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण कीमती चीजें निकल कर बाजार में बिका करती हैं। उस का बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है क्योंकि वह वजन के हिसाब से बिकती हैं। जब कि यह पुर्जे बहुत कीमती होते हैं। इसलिये प्रोटक्शन फोर्स को काफी सतर्क रहना चाहिये। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के मिले होने से यह राष्ट्रीय क्षति हो रही है। क्योंकि रक्षक सही तरीके से अपना कर्म अदा नहीं करते। जब कम्पनी की रेलों की रक्षा जी० आर० पी० हुआ करती थी उस समय चोरियां नगण्य मात्रा में हुआ करती थीं। इसलिये रक्षा के उपायों में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा ताकि हमारे यहां चोरियां न हो सकें।

हम यह देख रहे हैं कि हर जगह यूनियनों की वजह से बहुत सी नवीन दिक्कतें पैदा हो हो रही हैं। मैं यूनियनों के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा, हों लेकिन यूनियन का जो कर्तव्य है जिस से देश को लाभ पहुंच सकता था, उस की जगह पर आज हानि पहुंच रही है। जिस वक्त जेनेवा कांफरेंस हुई थी, उस में तमाम देशों की यूनियनों ने यह निश्चय किया कि आठ घंट से ज्यादा किसी भी देश के श्रमिकों को काम नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन जापान के श्रमिक नेता जब अपने देश में वापिस गये और इस निश्चय के बारे में बतलाया तब वहां के वर्कर्स ने कहा कि हम लोग 10 घंटे अपने देश में काम करेंगे। यही कारण है कि वहां पर प्रोडक्शन बड़े जोरों से हो रहा है। पर भारतीय यूनियनें विपरीत दिशा में जा रही है। दूसरे देशों में प्रोडक्शन के आधार पर ज्यादा या कम पैसा मिला करता है, लेकिन हमारे देश में यूनियनें उलटे श्रमिकों को काम नहीं करने देती है बल्कि घेराव डालती हैं। जो स्पेशल ट्रेन्स जनरल मैनेजर आदि हेतु कार्यवश चलती हैं उन को रोका जाता है कि जब तक हमारी डिमान्ड मान्य नहीं करोगे तब तक हम ट्रेन को जाने नहीं देंगे। इस तरह के विरोधी प्रदर्शन एवं घिराव से बड़ी गड़बड़ी पैदा हो रही है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि भारतीय श्रमिक डिस्ट्रक्टिव (विध्वंसात्मक) साइड में ज्यादा जा रहे हैं बनिस्बत रचनात्मक (कंस्ट्रक्टिव) साइड के। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि जैसे क्लास 1 और क्लास 2 सर्विसेज में हमारे यहां ट्रांसफर हुआ करते हैं वैसे ही क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 में भी ट्रांस्फर होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा हो जाये तो यूनियनों की तरफ से जो बहुत सी नई नई समस्यायें पैदा की जाती हैं उन को आप सरलता से हल कर लेंगे क्योंकि जो सुविधायें उन को मिलती हैं उन का वे अनुचित लाभ उठाती हैं। श्रमिक नेता पालिटिक्स में भाग लेना उचित समझते हैं बनिस्बत अपना कर्तव्य पालन करने के। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि नेता लोग यूनियनों में दखल न दें तो देश का और रेलवेज का ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है। अगर क्लास 3 और 4 के इम्प्लाईज का भी ट्रांसफर किया जाये तो यूनियनों में ज्यादा सुधार हो सकता है।

साथ ही आज रेलवे में मारल टीचिंग बिल्कुल नहीं है, क्या बुरा और क्या भला है। अंग्रेजों के वक्त क्लर्जीमेन (पादरी) हुआ करते थे कम्पनी की रेलवे में। मैं जानता हूं वह कार्यकर्ताओं को भले और बुरे की पहचान, चोरी और ईमानदारी के बारे में बतलाते थे।

आज चोरी करना आम तौर पर बुरा या पाप नहीं समझा जाता । इस लिये जब तक इस देश में मारल टीचिंग और रिलिजस टीचिंग इम्प्लाईज में नहीं होगी तब तक रेलवे विभाग का सिर ऊंचा नहीं हो सकता है । मुझे आशा है कि इस सेकुलर गवर्नमेंट में, जहां धर्म का कोई स्थान नहीं है, राष्ट्रीय हित में यह बात मान्य की जायेगी । दूसरे देशों में कहा जाता है कि थिंग इज दि डिफेन्डर आफ फेथ लेकिन यहां पर कोई फेथ ही नहीं है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): You are my faith, my Guru.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अधिकारी एवं सदस्य लोग सदा थर्ड क्लास में चलें, लेकिन हम ठंडे घरों के बगैर बैठ ही नहीं सकते । अगर थोड़ी देर के लिये यह मशीन बन्द हो जाये तो हम को बाहर निकलना पड़ता है । लेकिन यह कोई नहीं सोचता कि जो अफसर चौबीस घंटे काम करते हैं, उन्हें आवश्यक सुविधा देनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : काम कितना करते हैं ?

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : आप कृपा कर के चुप बैठे रहिये । आपके बोलने के वक्त को मैंने कभी कुछ नहीं कहा । मैं उन लोगों के लिये कोई ब्रीफ होल्ड नहीं करता हूं । इसलिये मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप मुझ को इंटरप्ट करें ।

16.39 hrs.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya *in the Chair*]

हम देखते हैं कि आज सब जगह करप्शन रैम्पैन्ट है । आफिसर्स में भी इतना करप्शन आ गया है कि कैजुअल लेबर रखी जाती है और उस को अकारण निकाल दिया जाता जो लेबर रखी जाए उसके साथ व्यवहार अच्छा होना चाहिये । आज होता यह है कि दो महीने के बाद कैज्युअल लेबर को निकाल बाहर किया जाता है । उसकी जगह पर दूसरी कैज्युअल लेबर को रख लिया जाता है । यह उचित नहीं है । जो अफसर काम करते हैं उनकी टांग हम खींचें और उनके बारे में यह कहें कि ये तो बिल्कुल निकम्मे हैं, ठीक नहीं है । इस तरह की बात बन्द होनी चाहिये । उनकी जगह पर अगर दूसरे रखे जायेंगे तो वे कहां से आयेंगे । अपने आदमियों में से ही तो आयेंगे । आपके पास कोई थर्मामीटर तो है नहीं जिस को लगा कर आप कह सकें कि यह अच्छा और यह बुरा है । ये काम न करते होते तो आप रेलों पर कैसे चलते । इतनी बड़ी उन पर जिम्मेदारी है कि कभी कभी उन से गलती भी हो सकती है । उस गलती का सुधार करना भी उनका कर्तव्य है और इसका ज्ञान उनको कराया जाना चाहिये । केवल क्रिटिसिज्म करना और यह कहना कि वे सब बिल्कुल निकम्मे हैं, बन्द होना चाहिये । ऐसा कहने से तो यही अच्छा होगा कि चीन के लोगों को और रूस के लोगों को आप बुला लें और कहें कि इस देश को वे सम्भालें, हम लोगों की यहां कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

तमाम रेलों में बहुत ज्यादा ओवर-क्राउडिंग होता है । इसकी बहुत बुरी हालत है । थर्ड क्लास के पैसेंजर्ज को कितनी तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है इसका अनुभव आप और हम लोग उसी वक्त कर सकते हैं जब हम और आप उनके साथ सफर करें । यहां तक मैंने देखा है कि लोग छतों पर चढ़ कर सफर करते हैं और सैकड़ों की संख्या में करते हैं । चाहे वह कुम्भ का मेला हो चाहे कोई और पर्व हो, आपने लोगों को छतों पर, फुट बोर्ड पर चढ़ कर सफर करते हुए देखा होगा । संसार के किसी भी देश में ऐसी दुर्व्यवस्था नहीं है जैसी

[श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ]

हमारे देश में है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप सप्लीमैंटरी ट्रेंड चलाये जब इतनी ज्यादा भीड़ हो। हर आदमी रेलों से जाना और रेल से सवारी करना पसन्द करता है बनिस्बत पैदल जाने के। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि जब बहुत ज्यादा भीड़ भाड़ हुआ करे तब आल्टरनेट ट्रेंड चलाई जायें, सप्लीमैंटरी ट्रेंड चलाई जायें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो जो रेलों में कंजैशन होता है वह कम हो जाएगा और यात्रियों को बड़ी सुविधा होगी।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव पूर्वी जिलों के बारे में देना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां गोरखपुर में फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन स्थापित हुई है। गोरखपुर दिनों दिन अब तरक्की कर रहा है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि समस्तीपुर से गोरखपुर तक ब्राड गेज लाइन होनी चाहिये। नेप्था जो वहां से आता है वह मीटर गेज में लादा आता है और लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग का अनसिसरी खर्चा पड़ता है। समस्तीपुर तक तो ब्राड गेज लाइन है। समस्तीपुर से गोरखपुर तक ब्राड गेज लाइन कर दी जाए और इनको कनैक्ट कर दिया जाए तो हमारे ख्याल से गोरखपुर का उत्तरी हिस्सा और जितना पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा है उस में काफी उन्नति हो सकती है। वहां पर उन्नति होने की सम्भावनायें बहुत बढ़ जाएंगी।

गोरखपुर में दो तीन और लाइनों की आवश्यकता है। गोरखपुर एक बोर्डर टाउन है, बाम्बर स्टेशन है। वहां पर गरीब तबके के लोग ज्यादा है। वहां फ्लड हर साल आते हैं। वहां की बांस गांव तहसील बड़ी निगलैक्टिड है। कोई वहां इंडस्ट्री नहीं है और न ही कोई लाइन है। सिर्फ एक रोड है जो उसको कनैक्ट करती है और उस पर रोडवेज की सर्विस चलती है। इसके सिवाय वहां पर कोई मीन्ज आफ कम्युनिकेशन नहीं है। इसलिये अगर डोहरीघाट से गोरखपुर, सहजनवा एक मीटर गेज बना दें तो लोगों को बहुत सुविधा हो सकती है।

लूपलाइन जो नेपाल को बोर्डर करती है वह बड़ी इम्पार्टेन्ट रेलवे है। पीलीभीत से लेकर कटिहार तक बोर्डर रोड बन रही है। लेकिन सहसागंज को जाने के लिए रेलवे की बहुत आवश्यकता है। जो लूप लाइन नेपाल की तरफ जाती है जिसका नाम छतौनी गोरखपुर है वहां बूढी गंडक के फ्लड के कारण आज से बीस बरस पहले एक पुल बह गया था जिस को आज तक नहीं बनाया गया। मैं चाहता हूं कि छतौनी को आनन्दनगर तक मिला दिया जाए नौतनवा की तरफ और बलरामपुर की तरफ तो बहुत सुविधा फौज को आने जाने में ही जाएगी और यात्रायात के लिए यह बहुत सुविधाजनक हो जाएगा।

एक स्टेशन वहां पर है जिसका नाम तुलसीपुर है। जहां पर देवी जी का बहुत बड़ा मेला लगता है और वैसे ही लगता है जैसे नौचन्दी का मेला लगता है। दो तीन लाख से लेकर छः लाख के करीब आदमी उस में भाग लेते हैं। पंद्रह रोज तक वह मेला होता है। वहां पर एक प्लेटफार्म है। कोई ओवर ब्रिज नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर ओवर ब्रिज और दो प्लेटफार्म बना दिये जाएं एक इनकमिंग ट्रेंज के लिए और एक आउट गोइंग ट्रेंज के लिए। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो बड़ी सुविधा यात्रियों को हो सकती है जो बाहर से आते हैं। वहां से बिल्सी बुरदाबाद

एक माल जाता है । घोड़े और बैलों का वहां एक बहुत बड़ा मेला लगता है । वहां पर छोटा सा वेटिंग रूम है जिस में ज्यादा-तर रेल कर्मचारी ही बैठे रहते हैं । मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर एक लेडीज और एक जैन्टस वेटिंग रूम बनाये जायें ।

जहां पर फर्टिलाइजर प्लान्ट लगाया गया है वहां माली राम और पीपी गंज के बीच में एक स्टेशन बना दिया जाना चाहिये । वहां पर फ्लड्ज बहुत आते हैं और तब आदमियों को निकालना बरसात के दिनों में मुश्किल हो जाता है । अगर वहां एक स्टेशन बना दिया जाए तो फ्लड के वक्त आदमियों को निकालने की सुविधा हो जाएगी ।

मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय से अन्त में प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उस तरफ रेल की सुविधायें देना बहुत आवश्यक है और वह उस ओर ध्यान दें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जो आपने थोड़ा सा मुझे समय दिया है उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी (श्रीनगर) : जनाबवाला, मैं आपकी आम ही और एवान की आगाही के लिए अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक रियासत जम्मू काश्मीर का ताल्लुक है केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पहले प्लान में फैसला किया था कि काश्मीर को रेल के जरिये बाकी मुल्क के साथ मिलाया जाएगा । लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि जहां तक काश्मीर का ताल्लुक है पिछले तीन प्लांज में कुल नौ मील ही लाइन बन पाई है यानी हर पांच साल में तकरीबन पौने तीन मील....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, क्या यह परम्परा है कि इतनी भीड़ आपके पास इकट्ठी हो ? क्या आप यह नियम बना रहे हैं कि सब लोग आपके पास आया करें ? क्या यह नई परम्परा आप डाल रहे हैं ?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member might probably remember that he also at times comes to the Chair.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जहां तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है मैं अकेले में आता हूं ।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि तीन प्लान बीतने के बाद कुल नौ मील रेल बनी है और अभी कठुआ को भी लिंक अप जाखले से नहीं किया गया है । अगर यही रफ्तार रही, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस हिसाब से अस्सी प्लान्ज में काश्मीर को मुल्क के बाकी हिस्सों के साथ मिलाया जा सकेगा और इसमें तकरीबन चार सौ साल लगेंगे ।

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): How many generations?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Great, great, great, great, great grand children!

Shri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi: It is now only 240 miles left and at the rate of three miles every Plan, it means it will take 80 Plans; 80 Plans multiplied by five means 400 years. It will take 400 years to link Srinagar with the rest of the country. I am not talking about the rest of Kashmir.

इस लिए मैं जनाब रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से यह दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि वहां का टेरेन डिफ्रीकल्ट है और कई दूसरी मुश्किलात हैं, लेकिन काश्मीर को रेल के जरिये मुल्क के दूसरे हिस्सों के साथ मिलाना मुल्क के बचाव के लिए बेहद जरूरी है । इस वक्त डिफेंस परपज़िज के लिए जो इखराजात होते हैं, अगर वहां पर रेल होती, तो हमें उन का एक चौथाई भी न करना पड़ता । हुकूमत वहां पर रेल के ऊपर जो कुछ खर्च करेगी, वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा बीस साल में महज एक डिफेंस एक्सपेंडीचर में रीकवर हो जावेगा । इस वक्त मैं डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं ।

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): May I just submit that we have taken up the work and have sanctioned the staff for the preparation of detailed estimates and alignment fixation very recently. 8 or 10 days ago we have taken a decision.

Shri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi: I am grateful but I want to know whether it will reduce the time to two centuries or three centuries. As I said, according to the present plans and at the present speed, i at least 400 years if everything goes well and according to programme. If there are foreign exchange and other difficulties, it may go to 500, 600 or 700 years. I want to know from the Minister if the plans are there and, as he has said, the work has started, how long it will take to connect Srinagar with the rest of the country. First of all, from the defence point of view it is very very essential.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The first stage is from Kathua to Jammu.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it take up to connect Kathua to Jammu?

Shri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi: I will pose the question in a few words.

Mr. Chairman: I will request the hon. Member not to be diverted. The time is very short.

Shri Nambiar: He wants to get the time for construction reduced. That is the purpose.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nambiar is diverting the attention of the hon. Member.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है डिफ़ेंस पावंट आफ़ व्यू से काश्मीर को बाकी मुल्क के साथ लिंक-अप करना इन्तहाई जरूरी है । अगर खुदा-न-खास्ता बरसात के मौसम में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में एक और कनफ्रन्टेशन हो जाये, तो हमारी एयर सर्विसिज और दूसरी सर्विसिज कत्म हो जायेंगी और हम मोला के भरोसे ही कुछ कर सकते हैं ।

इस के अलावा मुल्क के हर एक हिस्से से और सीलोन, बर्मा और थाईलैंड से भी अमरनाथ और वैश्नोदेवी की यात्रा के लिए लाखों पिलग्रिम्ज काश्मीर आते हैं । उन लोगों को जबर्दस्त डिफ़ीकल्टी का सामना करना पड़ता है । ग़रीब आदमी महज़ इस वजह से वहां नहीं जा सकता है कि उस को वहां हवाई जहाज या कार बस के जरिये से ही जाना पड़ेगा, जिस के इखराजात वह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता है ।
He is not in a position to afford those fares and pay that much.

The third thing is the tourists. Kashmir being a tourist State, people from all over the world come to Kashmir. Because of uncertainty of whether and vagaries of weather, they get held up there for days together. I tried my best to reach here on the 22nd but I could not come because my flight was cancelled; on the 23rd also it was cancelled; on the 24th also, the same thing happened and on the 25th, the flight became available at 6 o'clock.
जहां तक काश्मीर को मिलाने का ताल्लुक है वह सूरत है !

Shri Nambiar: You may continue in English for the benefit of other Members.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं उर्दू में ।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : इसलिए मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि ऐवान और मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ़ खास कोशिश करें । जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है पहले प्लान के दौरान इस बारे में यकीन दिलाया गया था । मैं लद्दाख, उड़ी और टिथवाल वगैरह की बात छोड़ देता हूं लेकिन स्टेट कैपिटल श्रीनगर को मिलाने के लिए मौजूदा रफ़्तार के हिसाब

के चार सौ साल लगेंगे । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के नोटिस में यह लाना चाहता हूं : Firstly from the defence point of view; secondly, from the tourists' point of view, thirdly, from the pilgrims' point of view and fourthly, from the point of view of the people of that State.

मैं यह भी बता देना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई से लेकर यहां तक दो हजार मील का जो फेट देना पड़ता है, उस से ढाई गुना ज्यादा फेट हम को दो सौ मील का देना पड़ता है क्योंकि हमारे यहां रेल नहीं है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हुकूमत के सामने डिफीकल्टीज नहीं हैं। लेकिन अगर मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस तरफ तवज्जह दी, तो लोगों का भी भला होगा और मुल्क का भी भला होगा । अगर काश्मीर तक रेलवर सर्विस होगी, तो मुल्क के उस टुकड़े को कोई खतरा नहीं होगा । अगर काश्मीर खतरे में पड़ेगा, तो सारा देश खतरे में पड़ जायेगा । इस लिए मिनिस्टर साहब और हुकूमत को उस तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह देनी चाहिए ।

यहां पर टेरेन की डिफीकल्टीज को मैं समझता हूं । लेकिन यहां पर सरवे मुकम्मल हो चुके हैं और एलाइनमेंटस भी करीब करीब तय हो चुकी हैं । हालांकि अब तक पांच सालों में सिर्फ नौ मील लाइन बनी है लेकिन मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारा टारगेट यह होना चाहिए कि कम से कम पांचवें प्लान के आखिर तक श्रीनगर को बाकी मुल्क के साथ रेल के जरिये मिला दिया जाये । आज तक तो हम डिफीकल्टीज की बातें सुनते आए हैं, लेकिन अब हम श्री पुनाचा से इन डिफीकल्टीज की बातें नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। I know all your difficulties and you have our sympathies. In spite of that, I beg of you to see that this work is expedited.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : बख्शी साहब चरा पुनाचा साहब के लिए यह दुआ करें कि "तुम इस मत र बरस," तभी ये लाइनें बनेंगी ।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : बीघूला रफ्तार से यह काम चार सौ साल में होगा । मैं यह एशोरेंस चाहता हूं कि कम से कम सौ साल तक तो हो जाए ।

شری غلام محمد بخشی (سرینگر) : جناب والے - میں آپ کی آگاہی اور ایوان کی آگاہی کے لئے عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک ریاست جموں کشمیر کا تعلق ہے کیبنٹ مشن سرکار نے پہلے پلان میں فیصلہ کیا تھا کشمیر کو ریل کے ذریعے باقی ملک کے ساتھ ملایا جائے گا - لیکن آج ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ جہاں تک کشمیر کا تعلق ہے پچھلے تین پلانوں میں کل تو ملا کر کی لگن ہی پانچ ہے یعنی ہر پانچ سال میں تقریباً ہوئے تین میل . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, क्या यह परम्परा है कि इतनी भीड़ आपके पास इकट्ठी हो ? क्या आप यह नियम बना रहे हैं कि सब लोग आप के पास आया करें ? क्या यह नई परम्परा आप डाल रहे हैं ?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member might probably remember that he also at times comes to the Chair.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जहां तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है मैं अकेले में आता हूं ।

شری غلام محمد بخشی : میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ تین پلان بیتنے کے بعد کل نو میل ریل بنی ہے اور ابھی کٹھوا کو بھی لنک اپ ضابطے سے نہیں کیا گیا ہے -

اگر یہی رفتار رہی تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس حساب سے اسی پلانز میں کشمیر کو ملک کے باقی حصوں کے ساتھ ملایا جا سکیگا اور اس میں تقریباً چار سو سال لگینگے -

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): How many generations?

Shri Nambiar: Great, great, great, great, great grand children;

Shri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi: It is now only 240 miles left and at the rate of three miles every plan, it means it will take 80 Plans; 80 Plans multiplied by five means 400 years. It will take 400 years to link Srinagar with the rest of the country. I am not talking about the rest of Kashmir.

اس لئے میں جناب ریلوے منسٹر صاحب سے یہ درخواست کرونگا کہ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ وہاں کا ٹیوین ڈفیلکٹ ہے اور کئی دوسری مشکلات ہیں - لیکن کشمیر کو ریل کے ذریعہ ملک کے دوسرے حصوں کے ساتھ ملانا ملک کے بچاؤ کے لئے بیحد ضروری ہے - اس وقت ڈیفینس پرپزز کے لئے جو اخراجات ہوتے ہیں - اگر وہاں پر ریل ہوتی تو ہمیں ان کا ایک چوتھائی بھی نہ کرنا پڑتا - حکومت وہاں پر ریل کے وہ جو کچھ خرچ کریگی وہ زیادہ سے زیادہ بیس سال میں محض ایک ڈیفینس ایکسپینڈیچر میں ریکور ہو جائیگا - اس وقت میں ڈیٹیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں -

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): *May I just submit* that we have taken up the work and have sanctioned the staff for the preparation of detailed estimates and alignment fixation very recently. 8 or 10 days ago we have taken a decision.

Shri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi: I am grateful but I want to know whether it will reduce the time to two centuries or three centuries. As I said, according to the present plans and at the present speed, it will take at least 400 years if everything goes well and according to programme. If there are foreign exchange and other difficulties, it may go to 500, 600 or 700 years. I want to know from the Minister if the plans are there and, as he has said, the work has started, how long it will take to connect Srinagar with the rest of the country. First of all, from the defence point of view it is very very essential.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The first stage is from Kathua to Jammu.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it take you to connect Kathua to Jammu?

Shri Gulam Mohammad Bakshi: I will pose the question in a few words.

Mr. Chairman: I will request the hon. Member not to be diverted. The time is very short.

Shri Nambiar: He wants to get the time for construction reduced. That is the purpose.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nambiar is diverting the attention of the hon. Member.

جہاں تک کشمیر کو ملانے کا تعلق ہے - یہ صورت ہے -

Shri Nambiar: You may continue in English for the benefit of other Members.

کچھہ مالیہ سدسیہ : نہیں اودو میں -

شری غلام محمد بخشی : اس لئے میں گزارش کرونگا کہ اپوزیشن اور منسٹر صاحب اس طرف خاص کوشش کریں - جہاں تک مجھے یاد پڑتا ہے - پہلے پلان کے دوران اس بارے میں یقین دلایا گیا تھا - میں لداخ ، اڑی اور تنھوال وغیرہ کی بات چھوڑ دیتا ہوں - لیکن سرینگر کے کوہیتل سرینگر کو ملانے کے لئے موجودہ رفتار کے حساب سے چار سو سال لگینگے - میں منسٹر صاحب کے نوٹس میں یہ لانا چاہتا ہوں -

Firstly, from the defence point of view; secondly, from the tourists' point of view; thirdly, from the pilgrims' point of view and fourthly, from the point of view of the people of that State.

میں یہ بھی بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ بمبئی سے لیکر یہاں تک دو ہزار میل کا جو فریٹ دینا پڑتا ہے اس سے تھائی گنا زیادہ فریٹ ہم کو دو سو میل کا دینا پڑتا ہے - کیونکہ ہمارے یہاں ریل نہیں ہے - میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ حکومت کے سامنے

شری غلام محمد بخشی : جیسا کہ میں نے کہا ہے - ٹیکنیکل پائنٹ آف ویو سے کشمیر کو باقی ملک کے ساتھہ لنک ا کرنا انتہائی ضروری ہے - اگر خدا نخواستہ برسات کے موسم میں ہندوستان اور پاکستان میں ایک اور کنفرنٹیشن ہو جائے - تو ہماری ایر سروسز اور دوسری سروسز ختم ہو جائینگی اور ہم سوا کے بھروسے ہی کچھہ کر سکتے ہیں - اس کے علاوہ ملک کے ہر ایک حصے سے اور سیلون ، برما اور تھائی لینڈ سے بھی امرناتھہ اور ویشنو دیوی کی یاترا کے لئے لاکھوں پلگرمز کشمیر آتے ہیں - ان لوگوں کو زبردست قفیکلٹی کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے - غریب آدمی محض اس وجہ سے وہاں نہیں جا سکتا ہے کہ اس کو وہاں ہوائی جہاز یا کار یا بس کے ذریعہ سے ہی جانا پڑیگا جس کے اخراجات وہ برداشت نہیں کر سکتا ہے -

He is not in a position to afford those fares and pay that much.

I The third thing is the tourists. Kashmir being a tourist State, people from all over the world come to Kashmir. Because of uncertainty of weather and vagaries of weather, they get held up there for days together. I tried my best to reach here on the 22nd but I could not come because my flight was cancelled; on the 23rd also it was cancelled; on the 24th also, the same thing happened and on the 25th, the flight became available at 6 o'clock.

ڈفیکلٹیز نہیں ہیں - ڈفیکلٹیز ہیں لیکن اگر منسٹر صاحب نے اس طرف توجہ دی تو لوگوں کا بھی بھلا ہوگا اور ملک کا بھی بھلا ہوگا - اگر کشمیر تک ریگولر سروس ہوگی تو ملک کے اس ٹکڑے کو کوئی خطرہ نہیں ہوگا - اگر کشمیر خطرے میں پڑیگا تو سارا دیش خطرے میں پڑ جائیگا - اس لئے منسٹر صاحب اور حکومت کو اس طرف زیادہ توجہ دینی چاہئے -

وہاں پر ٹمبرین کی ڈفیکلٹیز کو میں جانتا ہوں - لیکن وہاں پر سروے مکمل ہو چکے ہیں اور ایلائنمینٹس بھی قریب قریب طے ہو چکی ہیں - حالانکہ اب تک پندرہ سالوں میں صرف نو میل لائن بنی ہے - لیکن میں عرض کرونگا کہ ہمارا ٹارگیٹ یہ ہونا چاہئے کہ کم سے کم پانچویں پلان کے آخر تک سرینگر کو باقی ملک کے ساتھ ریل کے ذریعہ ملا دیا جائے - آج تک تو ہم ڈفیکلٹیز کی باتیں سنتے آئے ہیں - لیکن اب ہم شری پناچہ سے ان ڈفیکلٹیز کی باتیں نہیں سننا چاہتے ہیں -

I know all your difficulties and you have our sympathies. In spite of that, I beg of you to see that this work is expedited.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : बख्शी साहिब जरा पुनाचा साहब के लिए यह दुआ करें कि "तुम सलामत रहो हजार बरस", तभी यह लाइनें बनेंगी ।

شری غلام محمد بخشی : موجودہ رفتار سے یہ کام چار سو سال میں ہوگا - میں یہ ایشوریئنس چاہتا ہوں کہ کم سے کم سو سال تک تو ہو جائے -

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. C. Jamir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while intervening in this debate, I would like to thank all those hon. Members who have offered their suggestions and criticisms on this Railway Budget. We always welcome suggestions and criticisms. We know that criticism is a feature in a parliamentary debate but there is a limit to this criticism.

While welcoming all his criticism, I would like to make some references to some of the criticisms made by non. Members in this House. Since my senior colleague has to give a general reply to this debate, I would like to confine myself to a very few pints which have been raised on the floor of the House.

As regards accidents, many of the Members have raised the same suggestions, they have expressed the same opinions and they have offered the same criticism. So, I do not like to go into details on this matter. One hon. Members, Mr. Rajaram prefaced his speech with a joke saying that the Railways' only contribution to the nation, lies in solving the population problem by killing people in accidents.

With all humility, I would like to tell him that the Government believes in democratic means to solve

all the problems, including the railway problems.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): That was a joke. Why do you bother about it?

Shri S. C. Jamir: It was a bad joke. He made it very seriously. I should like to tell him that we believe in constitutional means to solve the problems.

Many members have no doubt expressed concern and anxiety over the railway accidents and we fully share with them their anxiety and concern. But I would like to assure the House that the Government is much more conscious than any of the members who have spoken on the floor of this House. It will be our continuing effort to prevent further railway accidents and we shall do everything possible to minimse railway accidents. In this connection I would like to give comparative figures to indicate how our Department is making efforts to reduce the number of accidents. If you look into the figures for the years 1951-52 and 1965-66, you will find the difference. The total number of accidents which took place on Indian Government Railways during the year 1951-52 was 16,142 as against 298.2 million train kilometres and during the year 1965-66, it stood at 6,021 as against 450.80 million train kilometres. In other words, the train kilometres increased by 52%, but the total number of accidents was reduced by 62.7%. In other words, the number of accidents has been on the downward trend.

Shri Nambiar: It is no use working on percentage. You can quote the figures.

Shri S. C. Jamir: These are facts. How can we avoid facts?

Shri S. Kandappan: Is it based on the number of casualities or of accidents?

Shri S. C. Jamir: Number of accidents. These are facts. How can we avoid facts?

Shri Nambiar: He is a new Deputy Minister. This is his maiden speech.

Shri S. C. Jamir: This is not my maiden speech.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह तो आपके मंत्रालय ने लिख कर दे दिया है, उसी को पढ़ कर सुना रहे हो । कुछ अपनी तरफ से बोलिये ।

Shri S. C. Jamir: Please listen. Have patience.

Many hon. members have mentioned about corruption and malpractices in connection with reservation of berths in sleeper coaches, etc. I know that there are corruption and malpractices, but I would like to mention here that, apart from investigating particular complaints which are brought to our notice, we have deployed several organisations like vigilance organisation, central investigation agency of the Railway Board and many other agencies. I may assure the House that, as and when specific complaints are brought to our notice involving our staff, we mete out severe punishment to them. This problem of corruption and malpractices is not there only in Railways; it is a social problem, it is a national problem, and it is found in all departments of life. It should be our effort and endeavour—not only of Railway Department or Government, but of all the members—to see that this is curbed. Let us not make it a bad blood on our national life. I would, therefore, like to appeal not only to the members but to all the citizens of this country, to realise fully that corruption is bad for the healthy growth of this nation.

Again, many Members have mentioned about passenger amenities and they have all focussed attention on the same problems namely lighting, fans, water, latrines and so on. In

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

this connection, I would like to point out one specific thing. In spite of the enormous amount of money that we spend, these complaints arise. The reason is that even if there is light, sometimes theft takes place. A lot of thefts take place, and it is a national problem. Without the co-operation of the public, and without the co-operation of the citizens, no amount of money spent on these public amenities will solve this problem.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in the railway coaches, when the lights are not there, they write on the wooden plank that the lights are stolen; they think as if it is such an achievement that it has to be written. I do not understand whose ingenious brain it was that suggested that it should be written on the wooden planks of the railway coaches that lights were stolen or fans were stolen and so on. Would he please look into that? We cannot be branded with this sign-board that we are a nation where lights are stolen, fans are stolen and so on.

Shri S. C. Jamir: We shall definitely attend to this matter.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Even in newly built compartments there is no arrangement for water. Is every passenger expected to carry water also?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: My hon. friend sitting to my right (Shri Piloo Modi) is very much disturbed by cockroaches in the railway carriages. Something should be done about that also.

Mr. Chairman: I perfectly agree that there should be lights and more lights.

Shri S. C. Jamir: During the last two Five Year Plans we have already spent about Rs. 30 crores on passenger amenities. Out of about 6,850 passenger stations on the Indian Railways, basic amenities have been provided at more than about 5000 stations. This clearly shows that we are doing our best. But due to the activities of the undesirable and anti-social elements here and there, all our progress gets marred.

People have complained about food, light, water and so on. We provide the money but the activities of the undesirable elements mar our effort. It would be our endeavour to check the activities of these undesirable elements.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Without a dining car, on a long journey from Calcutta to Madras, how can a traveller take food?

Shri S. C. Jamir: Again, some hon. Members have mentioned about food. I confess that in many stations passengers may not be getting good food. But I would like to tell hon. Members that as long as we travel in the trains, we should change our food habits also. How can we expect the same amenities and the same facilities as are available in our own houses? We have to change our food habits. If we change our food habits, then there will be less complaints.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What has that got to do with good food?

Shri S. C. Jamir: I am talking about complaints.

Shri J. B. Kripalani Does he mean to say that we should be satisfied with whatever bad food is supplied and we should change our food habits accordingly?

Shri S. C. Jamir: Not at all; I am talking about the complaints which are made, and I am suggesting something about the variety of food.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Whatever food we may get, it should be good and hygienic food.

Shri S. C. Jamir: It is our effort to provide the best available food. But we cannot fulfil all the demands for varieties because it is not a home or a house. I am only stressing this point. So, I am suggesting that we should change our food habits.

Many Members have mentioned about new lines, over bridges and so on. In this connection, I would like to refer only to certain points. Shri R. Barua from Assam had suggested the extension of the broad gauge line from Jogighopa to Gauhati and the construction of a bridge over the Brahmaputra at Jogighopa. The proposal involves an enormous amount of money. At this juncture we are in such a difficult financial position that it will not be possible to have this bridge constructed. The reason is that now with the broad gauge line which has been extended from Siliguri to Jogighopa, the additional traffic from this broad gauge line will have to be moved beyond Bongaigaon/Jogighopa partly by the existing metre gauge line and partly by road and waterways. The Ministry of Transport have a plan to augment this road as well as river transport and they have a proposal to construct an inland port at the latter place. Again, as and when the capacity of traffic and all other requirements are fulfilled, the extension of the broad gauge line from Joghighopa to Gauhati will be duly considered.

Shri Supakar had mentioned that the Rourkela-Talcher rail link should be taken up for construction for exporting iron ore *via* the Paradip port. Surveys were made is 1947-48 but it was found unremunerative. However, engineering traffic surveys for a new line from Cuttack to Paradip are in progress and as and when these reports are available, this work will be taken up.

Shri P. K. Deo: (Kalahandi): This survey was taken up some time in 1967.

Shri S. C. Jamir: But it was found unremunerative.

Shri P. K. Deo: But much water has flowed down the Mahanadi since then and re-surveys should be made in regard to the cost *cum* economic aspect of this project.

Shri S. C. Jamir: This has been done....

Shri P. K. Deo: This has not been done.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These are being done now.

Shri S. C. Jamir: Shri Tenneti Viswanatham had referred to the road-*cum*-rail bridge across the Godavari. The original proposal which had been accepted by the State Government was for a roadway 18 feet wide, and the girders had been designed accordingly. However, the new plan is to provide a 24 feet wide road deck on the top of the railway girders on the proposed rail-cum-road bridge across the Godavari river near Rajahmundry. This has been taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Government lately on the 4th May, 1967. Now that the State Government have agreed to meet the extra cost we have to make a revised design for the girders, and these designs are now being prepared, and when they are finalised, we have to call for tenders and then the work will be taken up. I would like to mention to the hon. Member that the work on this bridge is progressing and the entire work will be completed in the middle of 1971.

श्री जी० म० कृपलानी : सभापति महोदय, मुझे बहुत ज्यादा कहना नहीं है । रेलवेज के बारे में एक आयोग एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई थी जिसका कि नाम रेलवे ऐंटी करप्शन कमेटी था उसका मैं चेयरमैन था । मैं कहूंगा कि रेलवेज के मिनिस्टर, उन के असिस्टेंट और वह जो उनकी पंगत है जिसको कहते हैं रेलवे बोर्ड, वह उस कमेटी

[श्री बी० वा० कृपलानी]

की रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन करें तो बहुत कुछ उस लोगों को फायदा होगा ।

उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में कहा गया था वह हमारे स्वर्गीय शास्त्री जी के वक्त में हुआ था कि जितनी रैकमेंडेशंस, सिफारिशें की गई थीं वह रेलवे अथारिटीज ने कबूल की हैं लेकिन कबूल करना एक बात है और उनको काम में लाना और अमल में लाना दूसरी बात है मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट से हमारे मिनिस्टर और यह रेलवे बोर्ड फ़ायदा उठायेंगे ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक हमारे सज्जन ने यहां कहा कि रेलवे बोर्ड को निकाल देना चाहिए । वह एक निकम्मी चीज है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगा कि वह एक निकम्मी चीज है लेकिन मुझे यह जरूर कहना पड़ता है कि जितना उस पर खर्चा होता है वह out of all proportion to the services they perform होता है। उस में अच्छे आदमी हैं, सज्जन आदमी हैं लेकिन जितना काम वह करते हैं उस से बहुत ज्यादा उन लोगों पर खर्च होता है। यह भी मैं समझता हूं कि इस गरीब देश में वह जो आप ने डिब्बे बना रखे हैं, सैलूंस उन में सब किस्म की आसाइश है तो उस सैलून की बजाय अगर रेलवे के अधिकारी एक ऐयर कंडीशंड कूपे में बैठ जायं तो उन की इज्जत कम नहीं होगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बड़े बड़े स्टेशनों में जाना भी बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है क्योंकि वहां बहुत ज्यादा बदबू रहती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को कहूंगा कि वह दिल्ली के स्टेशन पर जायें तो देखेंगे कि वहां पर कितनी बदबू आती है ? वहां पर आदमी खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए स्टेशनों पर सफाई की व्यवस्था का भी इंतजाम करना चाहिए। आगे मैं देखता था कि फर्स्ट क्लास के वेटिंग रूम्स कम से कम साफ़ रखे जाते थे लेकिन वह भी आज साफ़ नहीं रखे जाते हैं । यह ऐयर कंडीशन्ड कम्पार्टमेंट्स जब से निकले हैं फर्स्ट क्लास भी थर्ड क्लास हो गया है। फर्स्ट क्लास के जो कौरिडोर्स हैं वह सारे भरे रहते हैं, कुछ आदमी बैठे रहते हैं, कुछ सोये रहते हैं तो कुछ आप सोये रहते हैं। कोई उन को निकालने का इंतजाम नहीं है।

इस के अलावा डिब्बों में पढ़ने के वास्ते बत्ती का इंतजाम नहीं है और सफ़ाई भी वहां नहीं रहती है क्योंकि सारे बड़े बड़े आदमी आजकल ऐयर कंडीशन्ड में जाते हैं।

खाने के बारे में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि हम को खाने की आदत बदलनी चाहिए। मैं तो कहता हूं कि किसी देश में जो खाना होता है किसी देश का भी हम को खाना दे दें लेकिन जो दें वह स्वच्छ दें और साफ़ दें। वह ऐडल्टरेटेड न हो और वैसा अगर दिया जाता है तो यह हमारे ऊपर बड़ी इनायत होगी। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि वह हम को चावल दें या रोटी दें लेकिन जो भी वह खाने को दें वह साफ़ और स्वच्छ दें। लेकिन आज साफ़ और स्वच्छ खाना हमें ट्रेनों पर मिलता नहीं है। पहले डाइनिंग रूम्स होते थे जिनमें अंग्रेजी तरह का खाना मिलता था लेकिन कम अज कम वह साफ़ तो रहता था लेकिन अभी वह भी ऐसी गंदी रहती हैं कि उन में जाना भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। वहां गंदगी रहती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि अब से कम वहां पर सफ़ाई रखने का इंतजाम किया जाय।

अब यह लिख देना कि खानी जगह चोरी हो गयी मैं आप को कहता हूं कि हमारे देश में दूसरे देशों से ज्यादा चोर हो सकते हैं लेकिन जहां सोशल कौंशसनैस होती है वहां पर अगर कोई फायदा उठाता है तो उस के ऊपर बड़े बड़े जुर्माने होते हैं लेकिन हमारे

वहां तो कायदे तोड़ना एक कायदा और रिवाज हो गया है।

It has become a law to break the law. खाली रेलवेज की बात नहीं है बल्कि सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स में यही हालत है। The writ of this Government does not run. आप दूर क्यों जाते हैं दिल्ली में ही देख लीजिये कि क्या हालत है? अब दिल्ली में बगैर बत्ती और घंटी के साइकिल पर चलना साइकिल सवारों के लिए कायदा है। अगर एक साइकिल वाला बगैर बत्ती के जाय और बगैर घंटी के जाय तो यह कायदा है और वह बेकायदा हो जायेगा अगर कोई आदमी यहां अपनी साइकिल पर बत्ती लगाये। अब जब देश की राजधानी में ऐसी हालत है तो आप समझ सकते है कि दूसरी जगह क्या हालत होगी? स्वराज्य के पहले जब हमारी औरतें रेल में चलती थीं तो उन्हें किसी सहारे की जरूरत नहीं होती थी। लेकिन इस समय कोई औरत अकेली ट्रेन में नहीं जा सकती है। यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये, इस का आप को ख्याल करना चाहिये।

17 hrs.

सारी दुनिया में रेलवे की रफ्तार बढ़ती जाती है और वहां रेल 40 मील, 50 मील, 60 मील फी घंटे की रफ्तार से चलती है, लेकिन यहां पर उसकी रफ्तार कम होती जाती है। हमारे देश में एक-एक स्टेशन पर गाड़ी पन्द्रह मिनट और बीस मिनट खड़ी होती है, दूसरे मुल्कों में दो या तीन मिनट या ज्यादा से ज्यादा पांच मिनट खड़ी होती है, इससे ज्यादा नहीं। यहां आप बैठे रहें, आप सोते रहें, गाड़ी चलती ही नहीं है। जहां-जहां पर गाड़ियों के कनेक्शन हैं वहां तो और भी मुसीबत हो जाती है। एक कनेक्शन मिस किया तो चौबीस घंटे बैठे रहे क्योंकि एक-एक गाड़ी दो-दो तीन-तीन घंटे देरी से आती है। मैंने एक अफसर से पूछा कि आखिर यह क्या हो रहा है? तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ जो है वह ऐसा हो गया है कि उसके ऊपर हम कुछ कर ही नहीं सकते। इसके बारे में जरा ख्याल करने की जरूरत है, जरा एफिशिएन्सी लाने की जरूरत है। अगर एफिशिएन्सी ज्यादा हो तो आपको ज्यादा क्लेम्स न देने पड़ें और आप ज्यादा किफायत से काम कर सकें। और जगहों पर जहां एक आदमी काम करता है वहां रेलों में ढाई आदमी काम करते हैं। यह किफायत न करके आप गरीबों का किराया बढ़ा दें, यह आपको शोभा नहीं देता है। इट डज नाट बिफिट दिस गवर्नमेंट जो कि स्वराज्य की गवर्नमेंट कही जाती है।

बहुत सी बातें और कही गई हैं, उनमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरी हालत तो यह है कि जब भी मैं पार्लियामेंट में आता हूं तो दूसरे प्रदेश से आता हूं, एक ही स्टेट से नहीं आता हूं। इस दफा मेरी बदकिस्मती है कि मैं एक ऐसी स्टेट में गया जहां रेलवे नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। उसको मध्य प्रदेश कहते हैं। दूसरी चीजों में भी वह गिरा हुआ है। सरकार में भी गिरा हुआ है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश की गुना कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी से खड़ा हुआ था। वहां पर रेल का कोई बन्दोबस्त ही नहीं है। गुना एक छोटा सा शहर है। वह बड़े रास्ते पर है। दिल्ली से बम्बई जो रास्ता जाता है, उसके ऊपर है, लेकिन वहां पर रेल की कोई सहूलियत नहीं है। सिर्फ एक कनैक्टिंग लाइन बीना टू कोटा है। अगर एक तरफ से गाड़ी के आने में थोड़ी देर हो जाये तो अट्ठारह घंटे आदमी पड़ा रहता है। मेहरबानी करके टाइमटेबल ऐसा बनाइये जिसकी वजह से आदमियों को वहां इतनी देर न ठहरना पड़े। अगर हो सके तो इस लिंक में और गाड़ियां बढ़ा दीजिये।

[श्री जी० भा० कृपलानी]

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक छोटी लाइन है जिसे ग्वालियर के राजा ने बनाया था। उसका हाल यह है कि फर्स्ट क्लास में भी न बत्ती है न रोशनी का इन्तजाम है। उसका कोई ख्याल नहीं किया जाता है। रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब मेहरबानी करके उसका भी खयाल करें।

एक और बात है। उत्तर और दक्षिण और दूसरी तरफ से भी लिंक दुबई नार्थ ऐंड टू दि साउथ और दूसरे लिंक्स भी हो सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर गुना-एटावा का लिंक दिया जाये तो उत्तर और दक्षिण को कनेक्ट करने के लिये बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब इन बातों पर ध्यान देंगे।

Shri M. N. Naghnoor (Belgaum): Sir, I rise to support the budget estimate for 1967-68 that the hon. Minister of Railways has placed before the House. In our country, the railways are one of the biggest Public undertakings wherein we have invested about Rs. 26,000 crores. We are maintaining about 60,000 kilometres of railway lines. Although it is a public undertaking, although it is a commerical undertaking, the primary object of the Government has been to serve the country, to connect one region with the other, and to look after the great communication problem of our country.

At the outset, I should like to say that though the budget looks a deficit budget, if we make a close perusal of the budget, it is found that there are many reasons which do justify this deficit and the enhancement of the fares. During the last five years, most unexpected things have happened, and particularly the cost of materials, the cost of working expenses has gone up by leaps and bounds. For example, if we take the cost of materials which are mainly used, like coal, iron and steel and diesel, we find that the prices have gone up very high. For example, the cost of fuel has gone up during the last five years by 45 per cent. The fuel that used to cost us Rs. 76 crores in 1962-63 is costing us Rs. 110 crores now, in 1967-68. The cost of coal has gone up by 12½ per cent. As compared to the price in 1962-63 and 1965-66, it is of the order of 12½ per cent. In the same way, the cost of steel, one that is locally make available and that which is imported, has also gone up by 32 per cent. compared to the figures of 1961-62 and 1966-67. The working expenses which work out to crores of rupees have also gone up very high because we have been increasing the lines and we have also been undertaking more lines of construction just to cater to the services in this vast country. The working expenses in the year 1961-62 were of the order of Rs. 325 crores, whereas now, in 1966-67, they have increased to Rs. 931 crores. So also the DA of the railway employees has increased, and each rise in DA has cost the Government not less than Rs. 15 crores. In the last five years, there have been seven increases in DA, and the cumulative effect of it is that it is going to be of the order of Rs. 67.30 crores for the year 1967-68.

So, under these circumstances, with these increases in cost on the one hand, the shortfall in freight is also another important reason, on the other hand. The shortfall in tonnage is another important reason for the lesser revenues which have been accruing to the Government Formerly, as against an anticipated freight traffic of 249 million tons, we have found a shortfall of 46 million tons. So, this is the main reason why we see this vast deficit. This is the first time that we have seen this deficit. And in the past, every year, the railways have

been contributing munificently to the exchequer of the general revenues of the Government.

I have a couple of suggestions to make. Firstly, in a vast country like ours, wherein we have to travel from south to north and from east to west, we come across different gauges. We have the broad gauge, the metre gauge and the narrow gauge. Coming as I do from Mysore State, I have to travel by at least two gauges, change too often, to reach the destination of Delhi. If I have to travel from Bangalore to Bombay, I have to change at two places. The traffic is heavy. I do not know why they still maintain these two gauges. Particularly the goods traffic between Bangalore and Bombay is so heavy that we have almost been losing the business of carrying goods traffic and road transport is overtaking us. The number of lorries on Poona-Bangalore route is increasing day by day. I suggest to the Minister that Poona-Bangalore route also should be converted into broad gauge, so that we can carry more goods traffic and also the passenger traffic may be carried more conveniently.

There are many inherent defects in change of gauges. When there is a change in gauge, we have to change the train. Particularly in the trans-shipment of goods, there is a lot of time wasted. There is also pilferage of goods, idling of engines and more expenditure on all these things. We have to benefit from the experience of other European countries and have a standard gauge in our country also. The plight of the narrow gauge is still worse. We have such narrow gauge lines. The Minister might think of dismantling them. I suggest that in the past they have served adequately and we should continue to have them. We should see that they are changed for the better and we should not deprive the public of the benefits they have been deriving from these lines.

There is another important route—Bangalore-Guntakkal—which also connects Hyderabad and the northern route. That also should be converted into broad gauge. There also the traffic is heavy. The minister may kindly consider that aspect.

We have also very heavy traffic between Madras and Bangalore. We have enough power in Mysore. This line should be electrified, because it will be ultimately more economical. I have already said that the Poona-Bangalore line should be converted into broad gauge. Maharashtra has enough power from Koyna. Mysore has enough power from Sharavathi. This line also can be electrified. In the long run, that will help us to curtail our expenditure.

In the past, there was a committee appointed by this Government to go into the question of rail-road competition. This is a very important matter. We have found there is a fall in freight traffic by rail. It is worthwhile that we bestow more serious attention on the recommendations of that committee, submitted sometime ago, so that we may avoid competition between rail and road transport.

There are very few railway crossings and over-bridges on the Poona-Bangalore route. National Highway No. 4 from Poona to Bangalore is running parallel to the railway line. Due consideration may be given to the representations that have been made to give the necessary crossings and overbridges on that road.

श्री गुमानमल टाकुर (महरमा) : मैं इस रेलवे बजट को रिजैक्ट करने के लिए और मंत्री महोदय से इसको वापिस लेने के लिए आग्रह करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । पच्चीस वर्ष के इतिहास में यह पहला रेलवे बजट है जबकि रेल मंत्री जी ने घाटे का बजट पेश किया है और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के विश्वास को बहुत बड़ा धक्का लगाया है, उसको खत्म किया है । लोगों

[श्री बुधानन्द ठाकुर]

ने यह विश्वास किया था कि जब किसी चीज का समाजीकरण होता है, जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग होती है उस में मुनाफा होता है और उससे देश को लाभ होता है। लेकिन घाटे का बजट बना कर और इतने अधिक टैक्स लगा कर मंत्री महोदय ने उनके इस विश्वास को आघात लगाया है। आज जबकि प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर में होड़ सी है तो जरूरत इस बात की थी कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को बड़ी मुस्तैदी के साथ चलाया जाता। पब्लिक सैक्टर को पूंजीपति और कांग्रेस के लोग फेल करवाने की कोशिश में लगे रहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने घाटे का बजट पेश करके बहुत बड़ी शक्ति का रहस्योद्घाटन किया है और लोगों का पब्लिक सैक्टर पर से विश्वास खत्म करने की कोशिश की है।

आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान गांवों में बसता है। अस्सी फीसदी लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। 27 करोड़ लोगों की आमदनी साढ़े तीन आने रोज है। ऐसे गरीब देश में उन्होंने दस पैसे की टिकट को पन्द्रह पैसे किया है और पांच किलोमीटर जो लोग चलेंगे उनको अब ड्योढ़ा किराया देना पड़ेगा। आप सोचिये कि इस गरीब देश में यह कहां तक न्याय संगत है।

तीसरी श्रेणी से आपको सब से ज्यादा आमदनी होती है। इस श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिए आपने कौन सी सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध किया है, क्या व्यवस्था की है। सब से कम सुविधाएं इसी श्रेणी के यात्रियों को दी जाती हैं। पहले रेलों में तीन ही क्लासिस होती थी। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में तीन क्लासिस होती थी, फर्स्ट, सैकिंड और थर्ड। कांग्रेस ने समाजवाद लाने का वचन दिया है। उसने चार क्लासिस कर दी हैं। एक एयर कंडिशंड क्लास और जोड़ दी है। हमारी सरकार समाजवाद का नारा लगाती है, समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहती है। उसको तो यह चाहिये था कि फर्स्ट और सैकिंड क्लास को हटा देती और एक ही क्लास यानी थर्ड क्लास रखती। गांधी जी ने जो कल्पना की थी वह इस प्रकार से साकार हो सकती थी। बड़े अफसरों के लिए इस सरकार ने सैलून का एक बड़ा तमाशा खड़ा कर दिया है।

मंत्री महोदय ने एक व्हाइट पेपर भी हमको दिया है। इस में उन्होंने कहा है कि नई लाइन के कंस्ट्रक्शन को रोक कर 7.42 करोड़ रुपये की बचत की गई है। मैं सदन के सामने एक चीज रखने जा रहा हूं। हमारे मित्र डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी से आप इसके बारे में पूछ सकते हैं और श्री लाहटन चौधरी, जो संसद् सदस्य थे कांग्रेस के, उन से पूछ सकते हैं। 23-10-66 को उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रतापगंज सुपौल लाइन बना दी गई है। मैंने लोक सभा में इसके बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था। श्री पुनाचा ने इसका उत्तर दिया था कि बरबिट्ठा तक को ही उन्होंने किया है। डाक्टर राम सुभग सिंह ने हजारों मेलों में कहा था कि प्रतापगंज तक रेलवे लाइन चली आई है और उनको मालायें भी पहनाई गई थीं। यह कह कर उन्होंने कांग्रेस के लिए वोट मांगे थे। हो सकता है कि नाराज हो कर श्री पुनाचा ने यह रुपया बचा लिया हो और वह वाही वाही लेना चाहते हों।

जब सरहद पर हमला होता है तो बड़ी तारीफ होती है कि नेफा तक हमने गाड़ी बढ़ाई है, असम तक गाड़ी बढ़ाई है। जब देश की भूमि दुश्मन के कब्जे में चली जाती है तब यह काम किया जाता है उस से पहले नहीं। चीन को आप देखें। उसने नेपाल में काठमांडू से पोखरा तक सड़क बनाई है, सहायता से काठमांडू तक सड़क

बना डाली है। अब आप अपनी उत्तरी सरहद के नक्शे को उठा कर देखें। उत्तर और दक्षिण बिल्कुल एक दूसरे से अलग हैं। अंगेजों के जमाने में सहरसा जिले में जितनी रेल की लाइन थी आज कांग्रेस के राज में आधी भी नहीं है। केवल 35 मील रेल की लाइन सहरसा जिले में है। आप को आश्चर्य होगा कि सामान खरीदने की बात कहते हैं। वहां कहते है कि सामान की कमी है। सामान की कमी नहीं है और न जमीन की कमी है। जमीन वहां बिल्कुल ठीक है। लाइन पर रोड़े पत्थर बिछे हुए हैं खम्भे गड़े हुए हैं। इलैक्शन के वक्त एक मिनिस्टर यहां से चले जायेंगे और एक मिनिस्टर पटना का चला जाएगा और जा कर कहेंगे कि रेलवे लाइन अब आ जाएगी, तुम हमें वोट दो। बाद में पता चलता है कि वहां पर कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं आई है। वह पास ही नहीं हुई है। मैं इस पर्चे* को टेबल पर रखने की आपकी अनुमति मांगता हूं। इस प्रश्न को टेबल पर मैं रखना चाहता . . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : पर्चा रखने की इजाजत आप दे दें ताकि पता तो चले।

श्री भुवनेश्वर ठाकुर : यह जो रेल बजट है यह रद्दी की टोकरी में डाले जाने के काबिल है। इसको वापिस लिया जाना चाहिये। रेलवे में काम करने वाले 65 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों के पास मकान नहीं है। आप देखें कि बड़े बड़े जो अफसर हैं उनको कितनी तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं। जो फाइनेन्शल कमिश्नर हैं रेलवे बोर्ड में, उनको साढ़े तीन हजार रुपया तनख्वाह मिलती है। किसी को चार हजार मिलती है। किसी को ढाई हजार मिलती है लेकिन जो तीसरी श्रेणी के या चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं, जो दिन भर काम करते हैं, उनको काम से वापिस आ कर सोने के लिए जगह मिलती उनके सोने की जगह तक की व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या यह समाजवादी बजट है? वास्तव में यह बजट प्रस्तुत करके पुनाचा साहब ने कांग्रेस के असली रंग और रूप की तस्वीर दुनिया के सामने रख दी है। लोगों को यह विश्वास रहा है कि नेशनलाइजेशन और सोशलाइजेशन से उनको लाभ होता है और सब नेशनलाइज्ड उद्योग आदि अधिक अच्छी तरह से चलते हैं। रेलवेज एक नेशनलाइज्ड संस्थान है और इसमें हमेशा से मुनाफा होता आया है। लेकिन पुनाचा साहब ने यह बजट पेश करके लोगों के नेशनलाइजेशन सम्बन्धी विश्वास को बड़ा आघात पहुंचाया है और वे सोचने लगे हैं कि नेशनलाइजेशन से भी लोगों को फायदा नहीं है।

17.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे में सहरसा जिले के मानसी स्टेशन होकर सैकड़ों गाड़ियां जाती हैं, लेकिन वाया सहरसा एक भी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी पास नहीं होती है, जिससे हजारों लोगों को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। आज स्थिति यह है कि स्टेशनों पर शैड नहीं है, जिसके कारण मुसाफिर परेशान रहते हैं। मैंने जब एक बार इसकी मांग की थी, तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था, "आई विल लुक इन टू दि मेटर"। हम नहीं जानते कि अभी उन्होंने ऐसा किया है या नहीं, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

हमारे मुल्क में बच्चों को भूगोल में यह पढ़ाया जाता रहा है कि हमारे देश के उत्तर

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the papers were not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर]

में हिमालय है और उस ओर से हमारे देश पर कभी हमला नहीं होगा। लेकिन आज नेपाल के बार्डर पर उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे की जो स्थिति है, वह चिन्ता का विषय है। हिन्दुस्तान की ओर से नेपाल को उसकी तरक्की के लिए 34, 35 करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन हम वहां पर देखते हैं कि सरहद पर नेपाल की ओर तो पक्की सड़कें बनी हुई हैं और यातायात की ठीक व्यवस्था है, लेकिन हमारी ओर की सड़कों पर गाड़ी नहीं चल सकती है। यह कैसा तमाशा है। नेपाल एक छोटा मुल्क है। यह खुशी की बात है कि उसकी तरक्की हो और हम उसके लिए रुपया दें, लेकिन हमारी अपनी तरक्की कैसे होगी? मैथिली में कहावत है: "घर में पाके कुरथी रोटी और बाहर देखा जोड़ घोती", अर्थात् घर में तो खाने का उपाय नहीं है और बाहर शानो-शौकत दिखाई जाती है।

जब कोई रेल दुर्घटना होती है, तो अखबार में खबर दे दी जाती है, कि पांच डिब्बे चकना-चूर हो गए, बारहस व्यक्ति घायल हो गए और तीन मर गए। रेलवे प्रशासन की ओर से मरने वाले व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को भी सूचना नहीं दी जाती है, उनके परिवारों को आग देने का मौका भी नहीं दिया जाता है। दुर्घटना के बाद क्या किया जाता है? बत्ती गुल कर दी जाती है और आधे मरे हुए लोगों को भी टांग पकड़ कर फेंक देते हैं, जिन्दा आदमियों को मार देते हैं। इसी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को दक्षता और योग्यता का सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाता है।

मैं रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के काम के सम्बन्ध में एक दो उदाहरण बताना चाहता हूं। मुजफ्फरपुर में श्री चन्द्रभान सिंह नाम के एक हरिजन कर्मचारी ने, जो कि उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे में ट्रैफिक में काम करता था 22,000 रुपये के गोल माल की सूचना दी। उसको सस्पेंड कर दिया गया। हालांकि पार्लियामेंट के इक्कीस मेम्बरों ने इस बारे में मंत्री जी को लिखा, लेकिन उन्होंने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में यह हालत है कि जो व्यक्ति चोर को खोजता है, उसको सस्पेंड कर दिया जाता है।

श्री रमाशंकर तिवारी नाम के एक एसिस्टेंट सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर को महरमा में 55 वर्ष की उम्र में ही रिटायर कर दिया गया, जबकि रेलवे में रिटायरमेंट की उम्र 60 या 62 वर्ष है। वह हाई कोर्ट में इस मामले को ले गए और हाई कोर्ट ने उनके पक्ष में फैसला दिया, लेकिन आज भी वह व्यक्ति रखा नहीं गया है? इस सरकार के तौर तरीके गाहिबी हैं। इसके अधीन छोटे कर्मचारियों को कैसे न्याय मिल सकता है?

पूना स्टेशन पर कई मेल ट्रेनें चलती जाती हैं, लेकिन सबर्बन एरियाज में रहने वाले मजदूरों के आने-जाने के लिए कोई एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन नहीं है। अगर पूना और लोनावाला के बीच में एक और लाइन की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये, तो वहां की समस्या सुलझ सकती है।

जहां तक इस रेलवे बजट का सम्बन्ध है, कांग्रेसी माननीय सदस्य यहां पर खड़े होते हैं, अपने यहां के लिए ट्रेन और लाइन की मांग करते हैं और फिर बजट का समर्थन कर देते हैं। लेकिन अगर सही ढंग से देखा जाये, तो यह बजट पेश करने के लिए पूंजीपतियों को पुनाचा साहब को गोल्ड मेडल देना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस बजट की मार्फत पुनाचा साहब ने पूंजीवाद को मजबूत बनाया है और सेलनसाइजेशन में गरीबों के विश्वास को घटाया है।

मैंने जो पत्र*सभा-पटल पर रखे हैं, मेरी मांग है कि उनके संदर्भ में इस बात की जांच

*Paper was not treated as laid on the Table. Please see footnote in col. 2148.

की जाये कि चूंकि किसी क्षेत्र से कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं मिले, इसलिए वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनाई गई। अगर सरकार की यही नीति है, तो हम लोग सदन से उठकर चले जाते हैं और कांग्रेसी सदस्य ही यहां पर सारा काम-काज चलायें।

उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा सूबा है, लेकिन उसकी राजधानी लखनऊ जाने के लिए रात को सिर्फ दो गाडियां, पौने नौ बजे और सवा नौ बजे, चलती हैं और इस प्रकार लोगों को बारह घंटे तक रुकना पड़ता है। देश की सबसे बड़ी स्टेट की राजधानी का जाने के लिए यह व्यवस्था है।

मैं रेल मंत्रीजी से कहूंगा कि वह कृपा करके बड़े अफसरों की शानो-शौकत, रहन-सहन, ठाट-बाट, एयर-कन्डीशनिंग और सैलूनों आदि के खर्च को घटायें और उन लोगों को कहें कि वे एक समाजवादी मुल्क के अफसर हैं और उनको उसी प्रकार व्यवहार करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को चुनाव के समय अपने क्षेत्र में जाना पड़ा होगा। जिस गरीब जनता का वह प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उसके हितों को दृष्टि में रखकर उनको वर्तमान असमानता को दूर करना चाहिए, जिसके अन्तर्गत रेलवेज के फिनांशल कमिश्नर को तो चार हजार रुपये मिलते हैं और एक छोटे कर्मचारी को केवल पचास रुपये।

अंग्रेजी जमाने की तुलना में कांग्रेसी शासन के अन्तर्गत रेलवे में एयर-कन्डीशन्ड की एक और क्लास बढ़ गई है। हम मंत्री जी से यह आशा करते हैं कि वह कम से कम इस क्लासिफिकेशन को घटायेंगे।

अगर मंत्री जी सहरसा जिले में मानसी स्टेशन पर आकर देखें, तो उनको सैकंड क्लास नहीं मिलेगा— केवल फर्स्ट क्लास और थर्ड क्लास मिलेगा। मैंने उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचा था कि थर्ड क्लास में तो बैंगोज की गाड़ी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन केवल छः बोगीज की गाड़ी जाती है। उनको इसकी जांच करनी चाहिए।

वीरपुर में कोसी प्राजेक्ट की लाइन है, जिस पर उस प्राजेक्ट का सारा सामान ढोया जा रहा है। अगर रेलवे प्रशासन उस पर अपनी पैसेंजर गाड़ी चलाने की व्यवस्था कर दे, तो यह बड़ा उपकार होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का विरोध करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसको वापस लेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh.

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: We are waiting to be called for the last three days.

Mr. Speaker: I know but you should not forget that they are also Members and they are also waiting.

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: They are Congress Members and they can speak in the party meeting.

Mr. Speaker: Then you will say that they can speak at a public meeting. I do not accept that; you may feel that way. They are also Members and they must also speak.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य जो बात कह चुके हैं, मैं उन को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने, जो बिहार से आते हैं, कहा कि अंग्रेज सरकार के जमाने में रेलों में तीन क्लासिज थी, लेकिन अब चार क्लासिज हो गई हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब बिहार में मिली-जुली सरकार, कोलीशन गवर्नमेंट, बनी, तो वहां चार के बजाये पांच क्लासिज हो गई। पांचवी क्लास वह है, जिस में चढ़ने के बाद लोगों को किराया भी नहीं देना पड़ता है। इन के राज्य में कुछ

[श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह]

इम्प्रुवमेन्ट भी हुआ । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उन की बात को छोड़कर दूसरी बातों पर आता हूं ।

मुझ से पहले महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ सिंह जी ने एक सुझाव दिया है गोरखपुर तक ब्राड गेज लाइन बनानी चाहिये, मेरी उन के साथ सहमति है । मैं आपकी मारफत माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं कि गोरखपुर से लेकर जो अभी समस्तीपुर तक बाडगेज लाइन है, उस को बना दिया जाय, ताकि खेती और एग्रीकल्चर के लिये जिन साधनों की हमें जरूरत है, उसकी सुविधा हो सके ।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात को कहा है कि रेल के जो किराये बढ़ाये गये हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा हैं, मैं इस विचारधारा में भी उन के साथ सहमति रखता हूं । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर रेल के किराये बढ़ाये नहीं जाते तो बड़ा अच्छा होता तथा ऐसे जो खर्च हैं या रेलवे में जो वेस्टेज है उन को अगर रोक दिया जाता तो इस समय किराये बढ़ाने की आपको जरूरत न होती । मैं उन में से कुछ आपकी दृष्टि में लाना चाहता हूं । ऑपरेटिंग में कोयले से गाड़ी चलती है और वहां जितनी कोयले की चोरी होती है, अगर उस को बचा लिया जाय, तो बहुत पैसा बच जायगा । इसी तरह से जो इन्जीनियरिंग स्टाफ है, जो लाइन आदि बनती हैं, उन को जो सीमेंट वगैरह देते हैं, उसकी भी चोरी होती है, वहां पर लाइन बनाने में और स्लीपर बनाने में जितना माल लगता है, उस में की जाने वाली चोरी को बचाया जा सकता है । वहां पर सीमेंट वगैरह की चोरी इतनी बढ़ गई है, कि उस का चलना मुश्किल हो गया है । मैं आपको एक उदाहरण दूं—हिन्दु घाट में जो भवन बनाने के लिये सीमेंट दिया गया था, बांकीपुर थाने में अभी उस का केस रजिस्टर हुआ है, वहां के ठेकेदार ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा सीमेन्ट बेच दिया, इस तरह से जो चीज वहां पर बनाई जायेंगी, वह ठीक नहीं बन सकेगी । अगर इस किस्म की चोरियों को रोका जा सके तो 10 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा बचाया जा सकता है ।

इसी तरह से टिकट-लेस ट्रवलिंग का विषय है, उस से भी बहुत बड़ी धनराशि को बचाया जा सकता है—यदि रेलवे विभाग इस में कुछ अपनी सचेष्टता दिखावे । इस के लिये जो छोटे छोटे लोग हैं—जैसे टिकट कलैक्टर, हैं, उन को प्राटेक्ट करना होगा आज अगर वे किसी को चेक करते हैं तो उनकी जान-माल की रक्षा नहीं होती है । मैं आपको सुझाव दूंगा कि जैसे आप पुलिस के अधिकारियों को पिस्तौल देते हैं, उसी तरह से उन को भी देने का प्रबन्ध करें । जिस तरह से आपको रेलवे प्रोटक्शन फोर्स है, उसी तरह से इन का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कन्ट्रोल आपके अधीन होगा । यदि इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जाय तो काफी रुपये का लाभ हो सकता है ।

जब स्वराज्य की प्राप्ति हुई थी, उस समय 18-19 रेलवे देश में थीं, आपने सब को रिआर्गनाइज करके 6 बनाई, लेकिन उस के बाद रेलवे का संगठन बढ़ता गया और अब 6 से 9 हो गई । इस में जो खर्चा बढ़ता है, इस को यदि आप कम करते तो इस से भी बचत हो सकती थी ।

रेलों में एमेनिटीज आप बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि सैकेण्ड क्लास में कोई भी एमेनिटीज नहीं दी गई हैं, थर्ड क्लास की हालत भी उसी तरह की है ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य जो सड़ूरता से खड़े थे, उन्होंने एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचा था, मैं उसी सम्बन्ध में एक बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहता हूं । उनका कहना था कि अब राज्य सुबोध

सिंह जी रेल मंत्री थे, उन्होंने वहां जाकर कुछ कहा था, लेकिन उनके जाने के बाद जब पुनाचा साहब आये, तो उनकी बात को उलट दिया गया । यह रेलवे बोर्ड एक सर्वोपरि बोर्ड है, वे लोग पार्लियामेन्ट या पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरों को कुछ नहीं समझते हैं, अगर पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट में उनको कोई सुझाव दिया जाता है, तो वे उसका उल्टा ही सोचना शुरू कर देते हैं, क्योंकि अंग्रेजों के जमाने के पुराने नौकर अभी वहां पर मौजूद हैं । मैं सबसे पहले तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 25 वर्ष के बाद रिटायर होने वाली जो बात है, वह सबसे पहले रेलवे बोर्ड से शुरू होनी चाहिये । जैसा शर्माजी कहा करते थे कि जब वह इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने घर के नजदीक रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने का काम प्रारम्भ किया, लेकिन जैसे ही वे गये, उस स्टेशन को बनाने का काम बन्द कर दिया गया । रेलवे बोर्ड में जो अफसर हैं वे बिलकुल निकम्मे और बेकार होते हैं, उनकी तरक्की योग्यता के आधार पर नहीं, बल्कि सिफारिश के आधार पर होती है । मैं आपको एक और घटना सुनाता हूं । मैंने एक खत रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा था और उसमें डुमरिया हाल्ट बनाने के लिये निवेदन किया था । जिस समय तक हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब--डा० राम सुभाग सिंह वहां पर मौजूद थे, उस समय तक वह हाल्ट बनाने का काम करीब-करीब फाइनलाइज हो गया था और मैंने सुना था कि इसी बजट में उसके खर्च को शामिल कर के उसको बना दिया जायगा । लेकिन जब पुनाचा साहब आये, मैंने उनको खत लिखा कि अब डा० राम सुभाग सिंह मंत्री नहीं हैं, मुझे भय है कि रेलवे बोर्ड वाले आपको दूसरे तरीके से समझा कर यह जो हाल्ट बनने वाला है, जो कि करीब-करीब फाइनलाइज्ड है, जिसका नाम छपरा-सोनपुर लाइन पर डुमरिया हाल्ट है, बनने न दें । उनका खत आया है कि चूंकि खर्चे की कमी है, इसलिये हाल्ट नहीं खोला जायगा । आज भी हाल्ट वहां पर मौजूद है, मैं तो रेलवे की मदद करना चाहता था, लोग सिकड़ी खींच कर गाड़ी को रोक लेते हैं और उतर जाते हैं, बिना पैसे के उतरते हैं, हाल्ट बन जाने से लोग टिकट कटवाते, लेकिन उस बात को नहीं माना गया । आप तो घिराव की बात को ज्यादा मानते हैं, असली बात को नहीं मानते हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड के जो लोग हैं, वे इसको ज्यादा नापसन्द करते हैं । मैं इसलिये आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस डुमरिया हाल्ट के बारे में आप पुनः सोचें और इस को बनावें ।

17.36 hrs.

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY*

Mr. Speaker: Since we are starting at 5.35, if all of you agree, we shall finish at 6.05 P.M. Mr. P. Ramamurti.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): I had given this notice for a half-an-hour discussion on this question of the attitude of the Government of India on the question of the proposed non-proliferation treaty on nuclear weapons for the simple reason that the Government of India's position seems to be very ambiguous. Apprehensions are there among the people of this country as to what exactly is the attitude of the Government of India on this question. From the statements made by our Minister for External Affairs in the press sometime back—since I have not got much time, I am not going for quotations—and also from the fact that an official of the Government of India, Mr. L. K. Jha, had been sent to Washington and Moscow and other places, and from the reports of his doings there in the press, it appears that the only objection that the Government of India has got to this treaty is that this treaty does not give them any

*Half-An Hour Discussion.

guarantee against a possible nuclear attack from some other country. (*Interruptions*)

An hon. Member: No.

Shri P. Ramamurti: That is what it appears. I would request the Minister to clarify this. That is why I am giving him an opportunity.

It appears that this is the only objection that the Government of India seems to have. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of this House to certain basic facts regarding this non-proliferation treaty.

We know that the atom bomb was first used when it was the monopoly of the United States of America against the Asian people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, when there was no need whatsoever to use that terrible bomb and kill lakhs of people. After that, when it was the complete monopoly of the United States of America, repeated proposals were made in the United Nations that America should destroy her stockpile of the atom bomb and that it should agree never to use this terrific weapon, but it was the United States that refused to do it all along. Subsequently, after the United States of America's monopoly of atom bomb was broken, again and again repeated attempts had been made through international organisations and through international forums to get this atom bombs and nuclear bombs completely banned. Unfortunately it is on record that it is the United States that stood in the way of a complete renunciation of this weapon. On the other hand, they went on making tests after tests; from the atom bomb, they went to the hydrogen bomb and to so many sophisticated bombs; tests over the ground, in the sea, under the water, under the ground—all these things—have been going on. Today, as far as these big nuclear powers are concerned, they have got the monopoly of this nuclear weapon.

Today under those conditions, as far as the US are concerned, they do not agree to give up these weapons altogether. On the other hand, they are not even prepared to declare to the world that they will not be the first to use these nuclear and thermo-nuclear bombs. It is not even a question of retaliation. Even that simple declaration they are not prepared to make.

Today when they are proposing this non-proliferation treaty, it is not only a question of our getting some kind of guarantee against a possible nuclear attack. That is not the only question involved in this. The question is also this that these powers which have already got the monopoly of these weapons and the monopoly of nuclear research, seek to continue the monopoly not only of the nuclear and thermo-nuclear bombs, but they also want to prevent other nations from conducting experiments even for peaceful uses of nuclear energy. After all, we know that in future nuclear research is going to play a dominant part in development. As our energy resources get exhausted, as the water energy resources, hydro-electric energy resources, coal resources, as all these energy resources are getting exhausted, nations will have to go in for atomic energy. Today those people who are proposing this non-proliferation treaty, seek, by virtu of the various clauses in it—I do not want to go into all the clauses for want of time—to prevent other nations from developing this potential source of energy for peaceful purposes. It is an accepted fact that the acceptance of this treaty would mean that we will ourselves be agreeing not to proceed with our own atomic research and to utilise atomic energy for our own purposes. They will have the power of veto.

This is the primary question. Today it is known that even powers like W.

Germany and Italy and others who have a military agreement with the USA are opposed to this treaty for the simple reason that by virtue of this treaty their industrial development and their future will be thwarted by these super powers. That is the prospect that is facing us in this issue.

When such is the situation, today, we seek to make it as if it is only a question of nuclear defence against China. I do not know why China should attack us with nuclear weapons (*Interruption*). When we are so touchy about it, may I point out that after all when we have a dispute with China over the borders and over that we are prepared to say that it is going to be a cause of permanent hostility towards us and this question is not going to be solved, consider the position of China itself. Ever since the birth of the People's Republic of China, since that very day, even before that, we know that the Americans interfered in their civil war and abetted Chiang Kai-shek and tried to thwart the emergence of the People's Republic. After that, they set up a regime in Taiwan as their stooge to carry out their designs . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What about the cultural revolution?

Shri P. Ramamurti: We will talk about it when the occasion arises.

Under these conditions, when America refuses even to give a simple guarantee that it will not be the first power to use nuclear weapons, if China thinks that it has to prepare for its own defence against American nuclear blackmail, why should we be very much touchy about it?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): A very good defence of China.

Shri P. Ramamurti: But that is not the problem before us today.

Apart from the question whether any such guarantee is going to be useful to this country, how can we accept such a guarantee? We had previously had that 'umbrella' proposal. Once you agree to the 'umbrella' proposal, you must know that when you need it, it will not be opened by you but by the person who holds it. You must also know that the moment you agree to that kind of nuclear protection, it means that bases will have to be made available in our own country for their operation. Then what happens to our policy?

Therefore, it is a fundamental question. It is a question of revising our fundamental policy. Therefore, apart from these things, it is basically a question of our being able to renounce our right to carry on our experiments in nuclear energy so that we will be able to utilise it for our own industrial development. Are we going to mortgage our right because America brings pressure on us? It is openly being talked in many countries that India would ultimately be pressurised to accept this on some kind of guarantee against nuclear attack. That is the only thing that seems to be bothering the Government of India.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: (Secunderabad): No, that is not so.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I would like to get a clarification and firm declaration from the Government of India, not him. Therefore, I want a clear statement as to what is our stand. Is what I stated our stand? Otherwise, why should Shri L. K. Jha be sent to those capitals to plead with them that some kind of guarantee must be given, as if that is the only thing? (*An hon. Member: He is all over the place.*) Is that the only thing we are concerned about?

Therefore, I want a firm declaration by the Government of India which seems to be reeling from its earlier position. Earlier it had taken up the position that any kind of treaty must

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

lead to the complete banning of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons. Today no such condition is linked up with this thing. As far as the non-proliferation treaty proposals are concerned, there is no question of linking it up with the objective of complete destruction of nuclear weapons and the total ban of those weapons. These things are separate. Therefore, when this is not going to lead to the complete destruction of the atomic pile, when it is not going to result in the complete banning of atomic weapons so that people who have them may not brandish them and frighten other countries, I do not see why the Government of India should accept that treaty. Earlier it had taken a proper position. I have seen the speeches of our representatives in the debates in the 18 nation disarmament conference. Earlier they had taken up the stand that unless this whole question is linked up with the complete destruction of the atomic pile and total ban of nuclear weapons, India would not be a party to it. Unfortunately, the image now being focussed of this country in America is different. American newspapers are writing again and again that India will be able to accept it and it will not raise all those objections. This is being talked about there; newspapers are writing about it day in and day out.

Therefore, it is essential, in order to clear all these misconceptions that are there that the Government of India should make a forthright, straightforward statement that its fundamental objections to that treaty stand, fundamental objection on the basis of it putting an embargo on nuclear development by our country, fundamental objection on the basis of it not leading to a total destruction of nuclear weapons. On these two fundamental bases, our basic objection to it stands. Therefore, we cannot be a party to giving any encouragement or impression to anybody to imgine that India will be able to resile from the position that she had taken up. I want such a forthright declaration.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, न्युक्लियर ट्रीटी के बारे में हमारी सरकार की कोई साफ़ नीति नहीं है। हमारे अधिकारी वाशिंगटन, मास्को तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए अलग-अलग शहरों में जाते रहते हैं और उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि उन्हें क्या करना है? खास तौर से एक बात जो कही जाती है कि न्युक्लियर गारन्टी जो न्युक्लियर पावर्स से ली जाय तो किस टाइप की गारन्टी सरकार चाहती है आया उसका इंस्टालेशन हमारे देश के अन्दर होगा या बाहर से उन को गारन्टी मिलेगी यह अभी तक साफ़ नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार को यह बताना चाहिए कि आप जब गारन्टी की बात करते हैं तो किस टाइप की गारन्टी आप इन न्युक्लियर पावर्स से चाहते हैं?

दूसरी चीज जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि यह जो न्युक्लियर पावर्स हैं यह दूसरों को तो कहती हैं कि आप यह अणु बम मत बनाइये आप ऐसी शक्ति पैदा न करिये, दुनिया में खतरा हो जायेगा, लड़ाई हो जायगी तो क्या वह स्वयं इस चीज के लिए तैयार हैं कि वह आगे टैस्ट नहीं करेंगे। अगर वह इस चीज के लिये तैयार हैं तब तो उनके लिये जस्टिफिकेशन हो सकता है कि दूसरे देशों को भी कहें कि वह न्युक्लियर टैस्ट न करें। लेकिन जो बड़ी बड़ी फोर्सेज हैं, चाहे उन में रशिया हो, चाहे यू० एस० ए० हो चाहे चाइना हो या कोई और हो, अगर वह खुद टेस्ट करती जायेंगी, वह ताकत ज्यादा बढ़ाती जायेंगी और किसी किस्म की किफायत अपने अन्दर नहीं करेंगी, केवल दूसरे देशों को बड़े बड़े समंस्त और दीक्षा देंगे—और इसका सबसे ज्यादा असर भारत पर पड़ता है—तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने जो उनसे कहा कि वह अपने न्युक्लियर टेस्ट न करें, इस के बारे में उन्होंने क्या [illegible]

दिया है? तीसरी चीज यह कि हमारा देश शान्ति में विश्वास करता है।

Mr. Speaker: Only a question.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I am asking question.

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज जब चाइना या उस की तरह के जो हमारे दुश्मन हैं, जिन के बारे में कोई प्रेडिक्शन नहीं किया जा सकता और जिन्होंने भारत की पीठ में छुरा घोंपा है और उन के एजेन्ट हमारे देश में भी हैं, इस से आप इन्कार नहीं कर सकते, उन का कोलैबोरेशन बन जाता है तब क्या हमारे लिये जरूरी नहीं है कि हम ऐटम बम बनायें? क्या हम केवल कंवेन्शनल आर्म्स के ऊपर भरोसा रक्खेंगे और ऐटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे? आप को इस बात को साफ बतलाना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: What is the question? You are making a speech. The first speaker has taken ten minutes. You are also taking ten minutes. I do not know what to do.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप क्यों नहीं ऐटम बम बनाने की बात करते, क्योंकि अगर आप ऐटम बम बनायेंगे तभी देश की सुरक्षा हो सकती है। देश की सुरक्षा के बारे में आप इज्म या दूसरी तरह की बातें नहीं कर सकते।

यह तीन सवाल मैं करना चाहता हूं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Taking for granted that we are not going to sign this treaty, taking also for granted that we are not going to have a nuclear umbrella from any nation, taking also for granted that if we sign this treaty our right of technological development, industrial development, would be curtailed, taking all these things into consideration, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether there are any other countries with which he has been in touch, and if so, what are those countries which have told the Government of India that they are also not going to sign this treaty in its present form, on its present terms and under the present conditions?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): In view of the continued nuclear blackmail by belligerent Red China which has occupied 20,000 square miles of Indian soil and which has been exploding bomb after bomb at Lopnor in Sinkiang on our border threatening India's security, and in view of the fact that there has been a virtual deadlock in the talks of the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee because of the obvious difference between the haves and have-nots of the nuclear power on the question of mutual responsibilities and obligations, and in view of our confirmed stand that we will not develop our nuclear energy for defence purposes, that it will be restricted only for peaceful purposes, may I know if the Government is in a position to assure the nation that they would be able to shield the country against any possible nuclear attack out of their own resources, if not in collaboration with any friendly country? Secondly, I want an assurance in this House from the Government that they will not sign such a non-proliferation treaty which will impede the development of nuclear science and technology in this country or elsewhere?

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): We have been talking of this umbrella. It is a commonsense point that no country would risk the safety of its territory for the sake of protecting others. If we had been assured by America or Russia that they would shield us in the event of any attack, I do not think that it would be sufficient enough for us to keep quiet. In the face of the Chinese threat—Mr. Ramamurti seems to feel assured and complacent on this point but I have my own fears—and the nuclear development and proliferation of the atomic weapons in their hands, in the face of the lurking fear and

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genuine anxiety in the minds of our people, will they get a total guarantee from the 'haves' that they are not going to use the atomic weapons against the 'have-nots'?

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): China is a full-fledged nuclear power today and I do not agree with Members who say that China is not going to use her atomic power against us. China is not manufacturing atom bombs to preserve in the wardrobes. It transpires that Pakistan also is going to produce nuclear bombs by 1968. Everybody knows that there is an *entente cordiale* between China and Pakistan antagonistic to India. Mr. Lai Bahadur Shastri desired, when he was our Prime Minister a nuclear umbrella jointly guaranteed by the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. That umbrella has not come and that umbrella is not possible because they are not ready to give a joint guarantee.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is this. The hon. Member is going into the whole background—Lal Bahadur Shastri and Jawaharlal Nehru and all that. I have to give ten minutes to the Minister. What is the question?

Shri Hem Barua: On the other hand, both the USA and the USSR have proposed the non-proliferation treaty. Now, from American sources, it has transpired that the treaty is going to be between these two monopolists of nuclear power and we do not come into the picture at all. In the face of this, because of the threat posed against us by our neighbours and because we are not counted by the big monopolists may I know whether our Government are in a position to give us an assurance that we reserve the right to produce the atom bomb when necessary and that we have not abdicated that right?

The Minister of Foreign Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Speaker, I do not agree with my friend Ramamurti that there is any ambiguity whatsoever in the policy of Government with regard to non-proliferation treaty. I made a statement on the 27th of March 1967 which clearly sets out the Government policy. And in the press conference to which my hon. friend was kind enough to refer, I reiterated what I had stated in this House. May I now sum up what our policy is? It is perfectly true that this committee of 18 was primarily appointed for the purpose of advancing the cause of disarmament.

18 hrs.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): General disarmament.

Shri M. C. Chagla: General disarmament and universal disarmament. The non-proliferation treaty was to be a step towards disarmament; we find in this treaty that it is not a step towards disarmament. This treaty merely aims at preventing the horizontal proliferation without preventing the vertical proliferation. In other words, it prevents the have-nots from acquiring nuclear power without any obligation being cast upon the haves either to freeze then stockpile or to reduce it. That is the first objection to this treaty.

The second objection which is equally serious is that it seriously impedes the peaceful research or research for peaceful purposes. Now we are told that the non-nuclear countries should not have peaceful explosions; it is suggested that it is very difficult to make out a distinction between peaceful explosions and military explosions. With great respect, to my mind, this is an absurd argument. In one sense, all nuclear technology can lead to military purposes, just as science can be used or abused. Any technological development can be used for good purposes or for bad purposes. Therefore, this argument does not convince the non-nuclear countries.

Thirdly, this treaty on the face of it is discriminatory. Whereas the non-nuclear powers are expected to subject themselves to inspection and supervision, the nuclear powers will not be subject to supervision.

Shri Nath Pai: Why don't you put the draft treaty on the Table of the House?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no draft.

Shri Nath Pai: I will produce it and place it here. We know all this.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The draft treaty has not been placed before the committee of 18.

Shri Nath Pai: You received simultaneously from USSR and the USA.

Shri M. C. Chagla: They are being changed, and USA and USSR have not agreed on clause 3, as Shri Nath Pai knows. Now, this House should bear in mind that India occupies a unique position.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Very unique.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know whether he says it sarcastically or he agrees with me.

Shri Nath Pai: He is realistic.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Our position is unique in three respects. First of all, we are a non-aligned country; we are under nobody's nuclear umbrella. We have no military alliance with anybody. Germany, Italy and other countries are protected by the nuclear might of the United States. There is nobody to protect us; we stand alone; we stand on our own legs.

An hon. Member: Alone and aloof.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The second respect in which our country occupies a unique position is that we are under an imminent threat of Chinese nuclear attack. I agree with Shri Hem Barua that China is not making nuclear bombs to put them on a shelf or, as he put it, to put them in the wardrobe, and there, I disagree with Mr. P. Ramamurti. We cannot ignore or minimise the risk we run from Chinese nuclear advance.

An hon. Member: Why don't you make it? (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: *Not from America?*

Shri M. C. Chagla: At present the threat is from China,—I do not know what the future holds for us, if you look at the world landscape—and Pakistan also, but Pakistan is not a nuclear country. These are the two countries from whom we might expect an attack and who are openly hostile to us. The third respect in which India's position is unique is that we are nuclearly a potential country. We are an advanced nuclear country and we are in a position to manufacture the bomb.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Do manufacture it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: In that respect, our position is similar to that of Sweden. Therefore, if we sign this treaty, we have got to consider whether it satisfies our national interests, our national security and is in conformity with the UN resolution, which has set up this Committee of 18.

There is another serious defect to which I would draw attention. In the partial atom banning treaty, there is a simple clause that any country may withdraw at any time. If you look at the draft provisions here, this is a treaty of indefinite duration and under the withdrawal clause, you can only withdraw after three months' notice to the Security Council and satisfying the Security Council that there are special reasons why we want to withdraw from this treaty.

These are some of the defects which this treaty has and I want to assure the House that we will not sign the

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treaty in its present form. We will wait and see what shape and form this treaty will have at the end of the discussions in the Committee of 18. Our representative has been instructed to put forward all the objections we have to the treaty and we hope the treaty will be modified and amended so as to statisfy our national interests and national security.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Unless all the four criteria that you have laid down are satisfied, you will not sign the treaty?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have pointed out what the defects are and what our position is. I agree with hon. members that no Government has a right to foreclose the destiny of future generations. Our policy has been clearly stated that at present we have no intention of manufacturing the atom bomb. I do not know what the conditions will be in future.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it in reply to my suggestion that we reserve the right to produce the atom bomb whenever we think it necessary and we do not abdicate our right to produce it?

Mr. M. C. Chagla: That is exactly what I have been saying. I think this has been said by the Prime Minister also. When she was asked, she said that at present we have no intenion to manufacture the nuclear bomb. But the most important thing which goes against this treaty is nuclear technology. The big powers have the monopoly of nuclear weapons. Under this treaty, they want to acquire the monopoly of nuclear technology and we seriously object to it. As I said, we are an advanced country in nuclear technology. We do not want anything in this treaty which will impede the progress of our nuclear advance. We strongly resist any attempt at preventing this country from making progress towards betterment and improvement of nuclear technology.

I want to disabuse this House of one thing. There is no connection whatever between this treaty and the question of security. Mr. L. K. Jha's name was mentioned. He visited certain countries in order to explore the opinion there, what their view was with regard to our security and defence if we sign the treaty. Therefore, this House will not mix up these two questions. Apart from security and guarantee, we have got to look at the treaty on its own merits. As the treaty stands, it does not satisfy some of the most important criteria which the UN has laid down and which we ourselves have applied to the provisions of this treaty.

Mr. Sharma asked whether any countries have supported this. I was in Geneva and I had talks with important representatives of other countries. I cannot disclose the conversation . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Was there any counterpart of yours? There were only Secretaries; not a single Foreign Minister was there.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not true.

Shri Nath Pai: Who was there?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Foster was there.

Shri Nath Pai: What is his status? Is he the Secretary of State?

Shri M. C. Chagla: He is the representative of United States.

श्री नाथ पाई : मंत्री महोदय क्या कह रहे हैं ! दूसरे देशों के अधिकारी जाते हैं और हमारे मंत्री चले जाते हैं। इसी तरह हम बदनाम हो जाते हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: He is the representative of United States.

Shri Nath Pai: I know it. I know who were present there. You should have sent your subordinate. India's Foreign Minister goes. There were no counter-parts, no men of his status there. We are humbled by every

State. You should meet only your equals and not anybody lower than you.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I entirely agree with Shri Nath Pai. When you go out, Shri L. K. Jha goes out, Shri C. S. Jha goes out. You should only go to meet your counterparts and not these men.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Foster is the representative of the United States on this Committee.

Mr. Speaker: What they mean is that the Foreign Minister of no other country was present there. Every country has got its representative. They say that there was no Foreign Minister equal in status to you. But that is a different question. You need not answer that now.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): Shri Jha goes and meets President De Gaulle, but the Minister of External Affairs has only met Mr. Foster.

Mr. Speaker: The Discussion is over. Let us go to the next item.

18.12 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Second Report

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, let not the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs so rudely interrupt the proceedings. Shri Chagla is in possession of the House.

Mr. Speaker: He has concluded. Now, I would like to give some information:

Shri Nath Pai: What about Shri Chagla's reply?

Mr. Speaker: The Half-an-hour Discussion is over and the second Report of the Business Advisory Committee has also been placed before the House.

18.13 hrs.

RE: FOOD SITUATION IN KERALA

Mr. Speaker: Now, before we adjourn, there is one other point which I would like to tell the House. I would like to make an appeal to Shri Gopalan and other friends. I have written to them just now. They knew pretty well that the Speaker cannot give them food, he can only make appeals to them.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjiwan Ram): Sir, with your permission, I would like to say something. I wanted to intervene at that time when Shri Ranga spoke. During this period I have tried to ascertain the correct position from Andhra so that I may make some firm commitment. I had been trying to get in touch with the Chief Minister of Madras, Shri Annadurai, but I have not been able to contact him because he is outside attending some functions. In the night I shall try to get in touch with him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): And you should inform them here.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Apart from that, I would like to give one or two pieces of information. The stock of rice in Kerala is 1187 tons. 3800 tons are on the move and may arrive in Kerala in the next two or three days. We have submitted indents for 800 wagons. That means 12,000 tons of rice from Andhra are to be moved to Kerala. We are making arrangements to run two specials every day carrying 2000 tons from Andhra to Kerala. These are 12,000 tons in our hands, rice that is procured in Andhra, for movement to Kerala. But procurement is proceeding. This is the firm thing that I have. More than that I am not in a position to say. I wish to make an appeal to the hon. Members. Today you can say that we may not be able to fulfil our assurances and

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promises. But, why not wait and watch for ten days? As I said, these are the arrangements. 3800 tons are on the move and 12000 tons we have in hand to be moved to Kerala. The proposal is to move two trains every day. By the 10th or 12th we are expecting one ship carrying 10,000 tons to arrive in Kerala. This represents the immediate availability. Over and above that procurement is proceeding in Andhra.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): What about wheat?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: So far as wheat is concerned, we have not as much difficulty as in the case of rice. At present the stock of wheat in Kerala is nearly 12,000 tons and 16,000 tons are already moving, which may be arriving in Kerala during the next 3 or 4 days. We have issued further instructions to move a further quantity of 20,000 tons to Kerala from the stocks that we have in the nearby places. Well, we have failed in the past due to causes beyond our control. As the hon. Members are aware, there has been some delay in the arrival of the second crop in Andhra. Now it has started coming and the arrivals are quite encouraging. I shall appeal to the hon. Members to wait and see for the next ten days whether what I am saying is going to materialise. I am quite sure that it is going to materialise. Therefore, I am making this appeal.

श्री भुवनचन्द्र डाकुर (सहरसा) : क्या बिहार के लिए भी ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Let us not bring in Bihar and other States. This is not food debate.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I want to say one word. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were kind enough to let me have the letter which the hon. Member, Shri Gopalan, had written to you, in which he mentions that I did not show any concern. I am very sorry that he got such an impression. I do want to assure the House of my very deep concern and anxiety over the suffering of the people of Kerala because of the delay in the foodgrains reaching Kerala in time. I would like to add my voice also to the appeal which was made by you, Sir, this morning and which has been endorsed by Professor Ranga and my colleague, the Food Minister.

We are, as you all know, facing an extremely difficult situation with regard to the availability of foodgrains. But we are doing our utmost to see that they are moved as expeditiously as possible and that they reach their destination soon so that we can minimise the difficulties. As hon. Members are aware, we are very anxious about Kerala. We are equally anxious about the other parts of the country because the same situation in a lesser or greater degree exists in many other parts. The question of Bihar has been raised, so also the question of eastern UP, parts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra came to see me only yesterday, I think. So that, this is a problem not only of Kerala but of many other parts of the country also. I do not think it would be really fair for the people of Kerala alone to try to spotlight one part of the country. As the Food Minister has stated, there has been delay due to certain causes—crops are not coming in and many other reasons he has given previously. But we do want to assure the House that we shall do what we can and that we shall double and quadruple our efforts and try to make whatever is possible available to the people. So, I would request Shri Gopalan to heed your appeal.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Sir, just one hour ago you sent me a note and I consulted the co-signatories to

the letter that was sent to you and it was after consulting them that. I wrote my reply. I want to show that in my reply to you I have specially mentioned that we also wish to thank you for the anxiety you expressed in the House on the food situation in Kerala. There I further stated that because there was no reaction on the part of the Food Minister as well as the Prime Minister, we cannot consider anything now. By reaction we do not mean reaction in words and speeches; we want material reaction; that is to say, some arrangements must be made by which some rice will go to Kerala. Of course, the reaction of sympathy is good, but that is not what we wanted. Now I can speak only on my behalf, because after this appeal I will have to consult the co-signatories not only in this House but in the other House also.

I also wish to make an appeal to the Food Minister as well as the Prime Minister and make some suggestions to them. My suggestion is that the Food Minister must go to Madras. If the Food Minister goes to Madras, certainly wherever the Chief Minister is he will come. The harvest is over and as I understand there was a stock of about 4 lakh tonnes of paddy in Tanjore. So, if the Food Minister Mmakes an appeal to the Madras Chief Minister that some lakh tonnes of paddy must be given as loan to the Centre, certainly it can be moved within two days.

I also want to tell you that today's papers say that because of no food the opening of schools on the 2nd has been postponed to the 15th. I also get several letters from Kerala. I got a letter from my brother saying that because for two days they could get only three ounches of ration one of the boys while coming from school fell down. I am getting some ration here but that is the situation there. I also know that there are difficulties but when there is a stock of about three lakh tonnes in Madras the Centre should make an appeal to the Chief Ministers of Madras and Andhra. If they say no to it then let us know that. If you make an appeal and the Chief Ministers of Madras and Andhra do not care, let us know. But I think that is not the case.

I am very sorry that we had to write to you like this. We meant no disrespect either to you or to Parliament. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, who was my leader in the Kisan Sabha before and is my future leader, Shri Nath Pai and all the other Members were telling me since morning. We respect their sentiments but we want that something must be done immediately so that they may get something within two days before schools are opened and it may continue for some time what has happened for the last six months may not happen hereafter. That must be done.

As I told you, I cannot commit because I am speaking only on my behalf. The appeal that the Prime Minister and the Food Minister and you have made, the co-signatories and colleagues have understood that. We will also consult the Rajya Sabha Members and then we will be able to tell you about the reaction of the appeal that was made here. It was only an appeal to you, to the other Members of the House as well as to the Prime Minister and the Food Minister. It is the agony of the people of Kerala. Everyday so many letters are coming which say, "You are Members of Parliament; you are our representatives and you are not getting anything." From our own families also we are hearing that children are swooning and dying. It was that thing that made us take that action. That is the only thing I want to say.

18.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 1, 1967/Jyaistha 11, 1889 (Saka).